

How BT overcharges its customers by the million

By Tony Dawe

British Telecom is overcharging its customers by millions of pounds a year because of faulty telephone lines and metering equipment.

Every telephone subscriber is at risk of being charged too much, *The Times* has discovered after a detailed investigation of BT's performance. The company's "hidden charges" will be raised tomorrow at the annual shareholders meeting which already promised to be lively after other recent criticisms.

Telephone engineers and organizations representing both individual and business users have told *The Times* independently that they estimate the faults are bringing BT an extra 10 per cent on call charges.

That would amount to £500 million a year, a quarter of BT's current profits of £2 billion.

Last night BT dismissed *The Times* findings and said: "With a company with 22 million exchange line connections,

there will be times, albeit very rarely, when things go wrong. When that happens, they tend to err in favour of the customer."

But overcharging has become such a common complaint among consumers and industry as well as individual subscribers that a handful of companies are now specializing in "telephone bill trouble-shooting". For a consultancy fee and half the savings they achieve, they study a company's bill to see if it has paid too much.

A score of engineers, some of them past and present BT staff, and others working as telecommunications consultants, have told *The Times* that overbilling occurs because crossed lines, calls which fail to connect and calls which ring and then cut out are often charged to subscribers even though they fail to get through.

The engineers have explained that subscribers who cannot get rid of a crossed line for several minutes or even

hours are paying for that call because of locked wires.

In addition, British Telecom's metering equipment, which registers the number of telephone units used by the subscriber, can develop unnoticed faults both in the exchange and on individual meters. There are few faults which work in the customer's favour and the most

Spectrum 9

likely, when an individual meter sticks or fails completely, are subject to rigorous checks by BT.

The faults are usually on the old-fashioned electro-mechanical "Strowger" equipment still used in most telephone exchanges. The National Communications' Union says the equipment is being neglected as BT concentrates on installing the much-delayed System X electronic exchanges.

"Our members in the Strowger exchanges have been under tremendous

strain", Mr Len Gillard, a senior union official, said. "Exchanges which should have 30 staff have only five or six. Strowger exchanges are particularly susceptible to high-calling rates and dirt in the air, both prevalent in London."

In the past year both the Telecommunications Users' Association, an independent body, and the Office of Telecommunications (OFTEL), the formal BT watchdog, have reported sizeable rises in the number of complaints about overbilling.

Proving the complaints has, however, always been difficult because of lack of independent access to telephone equipment and because BT, unlike its one rival, Mercury, and some overseas telephone companies, does not provide itemised bills.

But the association has now obtained firm evidence of meter faults after one of its members, Mr Danny Dee, a London businessman, installed his own "call logging" equipment to check his phone.

He discovered that he was being charged peak rates over two bank holidays, when calls should be at the cheap rate, and during weekday afternoons when they should have been at the standard rate. The overcharging came on the 486 exchange in the West End. Other association members discovered similar faults on the neighbouring 935 exchange and on the 837 exchange in the City.

Mrs Vivienne Peters, the association's director of membership services, said: "These checks have proved what we have feared for a long time, that BT's metering equipment is most unreliable."

"We believe from our inquiries into the complaints we have received that BT could be overbilling its customers by 10 per cent. But it is very difficult to get any response from the company."

Five years ago, a Government committee recommended that an independent checking system for telephone meters should be introduced. But nothing was done.

In a separate case, BT has admitted that it overcharged subscribers in two North London exchanges, 340 and 341, for nearly three months earlier this year because the meter timing local calls was faulty. The company claimed that the "average customer would have been overcharged by about £2" but tomorrow all 14,000 subscribers on the exchanges will be offered a £4 rebate.

BT said last night: "We have checked all similar exchanges throughout the country and we are convinced that meter faults have not happened anywhere else."

When asked about the new evidence provided by the TUA, the company replied: "I cannot comment on individual cases."

When asked about the detailed evidence given to *The Times* about how a wide range of faults could lead to overcharging, BT said: "We are unaware of any other billing errors in the country caused by malfunctions."

TUC puts off clash over no-strike deal

By John Spicer and Tim Jones

The TUC has put off for six months a vital decision on no-strike deals, narrowly avoiding a major split. But it was clear last night that a confrontation between unions has only been delayed.

For leaders of some of the biggest unions made it clear to Mr Norman Willis, the general secretary, who engineered the fragile unity, that they will never accept deals such as those being negotiated by Mr Eric Hammond, leader of the electricians' union.

But a majority of the 1,000 delegates to the TUC conference in Blackpool agreed to give Mr Willis and his colleagues on the general council a six-month breathing space to try to reach a compromise.

The issue of no-strike deals has split the movement. The hard-line traditionalists claim that the right to withdraw labour is a basic creed of the trade union movement which must never be surrendered. They are locked in a dispute with supporters of the so-called "new realism" who argue that such agreements do not jeopardize their independence.

In a desperate attempt to maintain unity on the first day of the 119th annual conference, Mr Willis had persuaded the council to accept the establishment of a review body to look into the issue.

The tone of the debate was set with two leading left-wing delegates, Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' leader, and Mr John Macreadie, Militant sup-

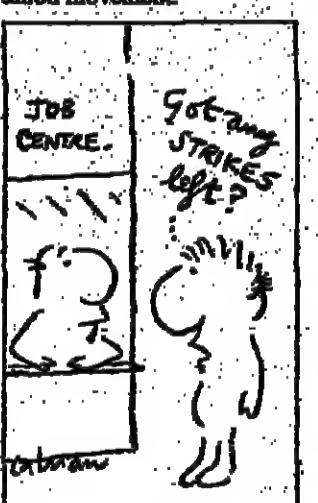
porter, of Britain's biggest Civil Service union, the Civil and Public Services Association, attempting to set aside Mr Willis's recommendation for a review.

Mr Scargill accused the council of trying to work "a typical TUC fudge" and, he said, members of it were trying to avoid debating the most controversial issue facing the TUC. Mr Scargill said:

Conference reports 4
Leading article 13

what they were trying to do was totally outside the rules of congress.

Much to the fury of Mr Scargill and his delegation, the delegates passed eight resolutions dealing with the strategy and objectives of the union movement.



Undeterred, Mr Hammond, speaking to a background of hisses, insults and jeers, defended the deals his union had signed.

His union, he said, would continue to sign no-strike deals during the review period, although he would keep Mr Willis informed about them.

Mr Hammond has already threatened to take his union out of the TUC if there was any attempt to force it to sacrifice its principles and independence. He attacked other leaders for signing single union deals, claiming the EETPU was merely a beginner in the game.

Mr Hammond said that in a simple "draw" he had identified that the Transport and General Workers Union had signed 70, the Amalgamated Engineers' Union 65 and the General Municipal and Boilermakers 25.

Signs of trouble being stored for the future came in a powerful speech from Mr Rodney Bickerstaffe, leader of the public employees' union (Nupel), who warned the TUC leadership that his 650,000 members would never agree to surrender their right to strike.

Mr Ron Todd, leader of Britain's biggest union, Transport and General Workers, also issued a warning that his 1.3 million-strong union would never agree to no-strike deals. He said: "For you it is a form of industrial hara-kiri."

Three in Ulster plot case named

By Craig Seton

Two men and a woman from the Irish Republic appeared amid tight security at a special magistrates court in Clipperton, Wiltshire, yesterday charged with conspiring with "others unknown" to murder Mr Tom King, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

They spent 20 minutes in the court, set up in the canteen at Clipperton police station, where they had been held under the Prevention of Terrorism Act for eight days.

The three, remanded in custody until September 21, were named as Finbar Cullen, aged 27, also known as James John Doyle, of Main Street, Maynooth, County Kildare; John Paul Jude Thomas McCann, aged 24, of 19 Guildford Avenue, Sandymount, Dublin and Martina Catherine Theresa Shanahan, aged 22, also known as Yvonne Theresa Walsh, of 32 Loreto Road, Rathfarnham, Dublin 14.

Each of the accused was handcuffed to a police officer and they stood to face the charge that between July 1 and August 31, 1987, they had been concerned in conspiring together and with other persons unknown to murder Mr King.

Mrs Claire Brakspear, the chairman of Clipperton magistrates, sitting alone, refused a defence application that their names should not be disclosed in court.

Mr Andrew Prickett, the chief prosecutor for Wiltshire and Gloucestershire, applied for an initial remand in custody for seven days, but it was agreed with defence lawyers that the three would not have to appear before the same court again until September 21. Photograph, page 2

Historic meeting of two German leaders

'Our countries must never go to war again'

From Richard Owen, Bonn



Together at last: Herr Honecker, the East German leader, left, welcomed to Bonn by West Germany's Chancellor Kohl.

War must "never again start from German soil", Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, and Chancellor Kohl of West Germany agreed yesterday on the first day of their historic meeting in Bonn.

They were also united in their determination that the chance of an agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe by the end of the year — leading to a new superpower summit — must not be lost.

The two leaders agreed that "reason and realism" must guide inter-German relations. As the Chancellor said at a dinner last night for Herr Honecker, the two Germans are building bridges, with unknown consequences for the future of Germany and Europe.

Herr Honecker, his eye also on history, said that he hoped for further normalization for the sake of the two German states and their citizens, and swift progress towards arms control.

Herr Kohl welcomed the recent increase in the number of East Germans allowed to travel west, but pressed Herr Honecker to open the gates further, especially for youth exchanges.

Herr Honecker, a small, grey-haired figure, appeared slightly nervous and uncertain as he stepped from his Soviet-built Interflug jet yesterday morning on to West German soil. He was greeted not only by Bonn officials but also by the families of the East German representation.

At last night's banquet held, as Herr Kohl observed, in the house where Beethoven met

through the opening ceremonies, beginning with the East German national anthem, though without the 1950s text which includes the line "Germany, a United Fatherland" and is nowadays out of favour.

Young Christian Democrats held up the missing phrase on a placard just outside the Chancellery fence, but Herr Honecker did not react, and may not have seen it. Neither did he flinch when the military band played *Deutschland Über Alles*, which used to be the pre-war anthem of united Germany but is now (with different words) West Germany's anthem.

The two leaders went off to their talks to the strains of the Prussian military march, and the division of Germany and the future of the nation haunted yesterday's discussions as much as questions of arms and human rights.

West German officials emphasized that this was a "working visit", and Herr Honecker was not being given head of state treatment — seven police outriders instead of 15, for example — but the red carpet welcome was impressive enough, and Herr Honecker lost no time driving home the point that relations between East and West Germany were between "sovereign states".

"The two German states bear a great responsibility for peace and détente," Herr Honecker said.

At last night's banquet held, as Herr Kohl observed, in the house where Beethoven met

Continued on page 7, col 6

THE TIMES Degree course vacancies

The Times Degree Course Vacancies Service resumes today with university and polytechnic vacancies in physical sciences and mathematics Page 14

IN PART 2

Hadlee glory

Richard Hadlee and Clive Rice bade farewell to Lord's by masterminding Nottinghamshire's NatWest Trophy victory over Northamptonshire with three wickets and three balls to spare Page 44

Portfolio Gold

● The £4,000 prize in The Times Portfolio Gold competition was shared yesterday by four readers. Details, page 3.
● Portfolio list, page 29.

INDEX

Home News	2-5
Overseas	7-8
Business	25-30
Sport	40-44
Appointments	33-35
Arts	18
Births, deaths, marriages	17
Bridge	27
City Diary	27
Court	16
Crosswords	9-24
Diary	22
Entertainments	22
Features	9, 12, 19
Horticulture	16
Information	22
Law Report	39
Legal appointments	35-40
Leading articles	13
Letters	16
Obituary	16
Schools	17
TV & Radio	28
Weather	24

Zeebrugge warning by coroner

Manslaughter could not be ruled out as a reason why almost 200 people died when the Herald of Free Enterprise capsized, a coroner told the jury at yesterday's start of the inquest on the victims of the Zeebrugge ferry disaster.

He also warned jury members that they would hear some of the most harrowing evidence ever put before a British court.

Mr Richard Sturt, the Dover Coroner, said a manslaughter verdict would result in a report being submitted to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

At the start of the inquest into the 193 who died, Mr Sturt said: "The verdict you might have to consider, and perhaps the most controversial is unlawful killing. Manslaughter will in due course require more detailed consideration."

"You need to be satisfied beyond any reasonable doubt that the act or omission by an individual caused, subsequently, one or more of the deaths and that the individual was guilty of gross negligence."

He also pointed out that, since the conclusion of the official British inquiry into the causes of the disaster, the Department of Transport had decided no charges would be brought.

Mr Sturt said that although the disaster on March 6 was "one of the most poignant and moving tragedies of modern times", the holding of the inquest would help survivors and the bereaved come to terms with their grief.

He said most people died of drowning, some of injuries, one of natural causes, and there was no apparent reason for one other death.

West German engineer freed by Lebanese kidnappers

From Robert Fisk, west Beirut

Herr Alfred Schmidt, the West German engineer kidnapped in Beirut last January, was freed yesterday in return for what his captors called "guarantees and assurances" from the Bohn Government.

In west Beirut last night, it was being said that the deal concluded for his liberty — which involved both Syria and Iran — could include the release from a West German jail of Abbas Hamadei, the brother of the Lebanese accused of hijacking a TWA airliner in 1985.

Herr Schmidt, aged 47, who works for the Siemens company, was freed by his kidnappers — believed to include another of the Hamadei brothers — in the southern suburbs of Beirut at 4 am.

He was collected by Syrian intelligence officers and driven at once to Damascus, where he was handed over to the West German Ambassador, Herr Georg-Hermann Schlingensiefen. Herr



Herr Schmidt celebrating his release at Damascus.

Schmidt said: "It's wonderful to be a free man again. They didn't mistreat me — the treatment was all right."

In the past, however, hostages with friends still in captivity have routinely denied any mistreatment and there was still no word last night on the condition of Herr Rudolf Cordes, an employee of the Hoechst chemical company, who was also abducted last January. The kidnappers' statement implied that he might be freed at a later date but only after the release of Muhammad Ali Hamadei, the man accused of the TWA hijack.

The mysterious arrival here of a large Syrian Air Force transport jet last Saturday is believed to have been connected with Herr Schmidt's release. It now transpires that the aircraft was loaded at Beirut airport with many wooden boxes, and there was speculation here as to what these may have contained, from where they came, and to whom they were being sent.

West Germany is one of Iran's principal suppliers of heavy industrial machinery and — through third parties — of weapons.

A statement from a Bonn Foreign Ministry spokesman

Kremlin allows Begun out

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

After a wait of 16 years which has involved imprisonment and the loss of a career, Mr Iosif Begun, one of the Soviet Union's best-known Jewish refuseniks, was told yesterday that he will be permitted to emigrate to Israel with some members of his family.

Similar permission to leave for Israel was granted to a handful of other refuseniks including the cyberneticist, Mr Viktor Brailovsky, aged 52.

Western sources said that in addition to the humanitarian considerations, the sudden lifting of the ban on the exit visas was a significant pointer to Moscow's determination to continue with the gradual thaw in relations with Israel, designed to win the Kremlin an influential place in any future Middle East peace negotiations.

Continued on page 24, col 7

Poll tax 'identity' tags for Scotland

By David Walker

From next April 3.9 million Scots will be tagged with an identification number if Government plans for the poll tax are put into effect.

According to a document the Scottish Office has circulated to computer managers in Scottish town halls, each person liable to pay the poll tax is to have a "personal identifier" which it says will be similar to the present driving licence registration number.

The numbers will be stored on town hall computers and used to track down poll tax payers who move from one address to another. The Scottish Office document contains recommendations for computer programs for the new numbers.

Scottish Office officials were anxious yesterday to deny that the numbers constitute a kind of national identity system. The numbers are to be allocated by registration officers based in 11 separate locations and they are, a spokesman said, "to be purely for internal reference purposes" with no central data collection point.

However the document, which the Scottish Office commissioned from computer specialists at the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, makes it plain that all the numbers will be registered on comparable computer systems.

Mr Albert Tait, a finance specialist with the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities, said it would be easy to

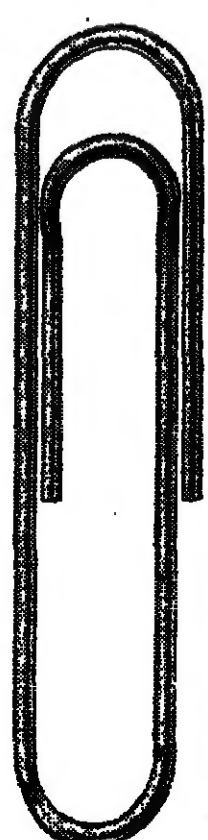
build a national registration system.

The document, *Preparation of a specification of user requirements for the system of community charge in Scotland* was yesterday described by a Scottish Office spokesman as the "Bible" on the new poll tax. At first residents of, say, Edinburgh are to be given a number to assist tracking them if they move in the city. If they move to, say, Glasgow they will get a different number.

Mr Tait said it was likely that it would not be long before the numbers were made the same.

The Government has not said whether data for the poll tax will fall under the provisions of the Data Protection Act, which allows individuals access to

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NEWS SUMMARY

New attempt to settle air dispute

A further attempt to settle the dispute involving air traffic engineers is to be made (Our Air Correspondent writes). A meeting between the Civil Aviation Authority and leaders of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, representing the engineers, is set for Monday when union leaders return from the TUC conference at Blackpool.

There seems little hope that the aviation authority will make any significant improvement on its pay offer which, the union says, has caused "anger and disgust" among the 1,030 engineers. The authority says the engineers have already had increases of up to 32 per cent. The union says the figure is between 7 and 9 per cent. Meanwhile the overtime ban and work to rule continues, but by using back-up equipment and carrying out urgent repair work during normal office hours, air traffic control managers have so far prevented disruption. Tickets computer, page 5

Passport charges

Four people were sent by Bow Street magistrates yesterday for trial on passport charges.

Magdy Soliman and Elhachamadi Hamou, both of Leighton Gardens, Harlesden, north-west London, and Collette Raud, of Sloane Avenue, Chelsea, south-west London, are accused of conspiracy to get passports by deception.

Abdel Belgacem, of Bronesbury Park, Cricklewood, north-west London, is charged with conspiracy, dishonestly obtaining a British passport, and entering Britain illegally.

Children injured

A child suffered a fractured skull and 14 other children were injured yesterday when a coach carrying 47 pupils to Sunhill County Primary and Junior Schools collided with a lorry in a lane near Old Alresford, Hampshire.

The injured children, aged between five and 11, were ferried by ambulance to Royal Hampshire County Hospital at Winchester.

Most had sustained whiplash injuries and cuts and bruises, although two were described as fairly seriously injured.

Crew survive crash

A mid-air collision between two RAF Phantoms over the North Sea caused one of the jets to crash 55 miles east of Dundee yesterday.

Both crew ejected and were picked up by two Wessex helicopters from RAF Leuchars in Fife. They were taken to Dundee Royal Infirmary, where they were treated for minor injuries.

Return of chairman

Two City of London detectives went to France yesterday to bring Mr Kenneth Grob, former chairman of the Alexander Howden group of companies, back to Britain.

Mr Grob, aged 66, (right) was arrested at his villa in the south of France last July and French authorities were asked for his extradition on serious charges of alleged fraud, involving £15 million which went missing from the Howden companies after their takeover in 1982.



Part timers' fight

A trade union campaign to give part-time workers the right to join company pension schemes has been launched by the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs.

The drive has been aimed initially at Freemans, a mail-order company which employs 5,000 workers, about half part-time. Mr Chris Ball, campaign co-ordinator, said the Transport and General Workers Union was co-operating on behalf of its members at Freemans, which had refused to allow part-time workers into the pension scheme even though some worked 31 hours a week. About 2,000 employees are being encouraged to go to an industrial tribunal.

Leader to quit Ulster Alliance

By Richard Ford

The future of Northern Ireland's Alliance Party, which crosses sectarian lines, looked bleak last night after the decision of its leader to step down because of the political deadlock in the province.

Mr John Cusnahan's decision to resign after only three years as leader of the party took the organization by surprise. It came shortly after two of its leading councillors in Belfast left politics.

Mr Cusnahan's decision is a body-blow to the party, which has faced an uphill struggle trying to attract voters to a middle-of-the-road and non-violent approach to politics.

It is further evidence of the drift away from the province's political field of younger men and women. They are frustrated at the impasse and despairing of the prospects for a devoted administration which will provide them with opportunity and a salary.

Mr Cusnahan believes the present deadlock will continue and is anxious to find employment which as leader of the party would be impossible.

But his decision may lower the morale of the party which reached a high point of 14.4 per cent of the vote in 1970. Support later fell to 6.8 per cent before recovering to 10 per cent in the 1987 general election. It has never won a seat at Westminster.

Last night Mr Cusnahan refused to comment on his decision but it is known he needs to find work to support his wife and five children.

Since the Northern Ireland Assembly closed last year, Mr Cusnahan, aged 38, has been unemployed and surviving on a grant from the Rowntree Trust and a sympathetic bank.

He is a qualified teacher but has been a full-time politician since 1974.

Lawyers accuse police

By Frances Gibb

Claims of police violence and assaults on demonstrators with lengths of wood and banner poles during the dispute at the Wapping plant of News International were made in a report by the Haldane Society of Socialist Lawyers yesterday.

The report, which has been sent to the Home Secretary, is based on evidence from pickets and observers at the anniversary demonstration at the east London plant on January 24.

The report says police used "unnecessarily violent" assault on demonstrators at random. Lord Gifford, QC, a member of the society, said the report was shocking. "The irresistible suspicion is that the police commanders who planned the strategy saw it as a military operation against an enemy, not as a public order exercise. I do not rule out the possibility of deliberate provocation."

Scotland Yard said last night it had not yet seen the report.

Ex-Attorney-General in 'catalogue of abuses'

By Martin Fletcher
Political Reporter

Mr Patrick Terence Donegan, a former Attorney-General of the British Turks and Caicos Islands, made a personal profit of up to 330,000 dollars through arranging the sale of strategic Crown land to developers through his company Little Bluff Plantations Ltd, it was disclosed yesterday.

As part of his extended inquiry for the Government into corruption in the Caribbean dependency, Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, has published a report detailing an

astonishing catalogue of abuses by Mr Donegan and concluded that he was "unfit ever to hold the office of Attorney-General".

Mr Donegan, a British solicitor, is to be deported. The Turks and Caicos administration is considering whether to take action against him to recover the profits.

In view of the rampant corruption among ministers in the islands - the former chief minister, Mr Norman Saunders, is in jail for drug offences - the British Government suspended the constitu-

tion last year and is nearing agreement on a new constitution designed to ensure a responsible administration.

In the case of Mr Donegan, however, both the British governor at the time, Mr John Strong, and the Government are criticized for their "hands off" attitude.

Mr Blom-Cooper's report makes remarkable reading. Mr Donegan became Attorney-General in May 1980. In May 1981, his sister, another woman who later became his wife, and a friend set up Little Bluff Plantations with assets of 42 acres of scrubland.

Within months of his retirement in 1982 all the shares had been transferred to Mr Donegan.

The scrubland's value lay in its position at the end of a sea inlet surrounded by Crown land which developers believed could be made into a marina and tourist centre if the channel to the sea was dredged.

While in office Mr Donegan did all he could to facilitate the transfer of the Crown land to developers without once revealing his interest.

Mr Donegan prepared the

developers' submissions to the islands' executive council. Planning officers' negative recommendations to the council were crossed out and new recommendations approving the project inserted. The council gave the go-ahead.

He then single-handedly drafted a contract with the developers, Raul Construction, strongly biased in their favour. After retirement he ignored the convention that he did not practice in the territory over which he had presided and became legal adviser to the developers.

He gave them the benefit of knowledge of all the most secret workings of the government.

"He had by then long since abandoned all sense of proper judgement and conduct", the report says.

The value of the scrubland had increased from 120,000 dollars to 450,000 dollars and there was a good case for seeking to recover that profit, Mr Blom-Cooper says.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the North Creek Development Project 1986-87 (Stationery Office, £9.70).

Baker refusal to intervene 'devastates' parents

By Sarah Thompson, Education Reporter

The parents in the Dewsbury school dispute were devastated last night on hearing that Mr Kenneth Baker, the Secretary of State for Education and Science, has refused to intervene on their behalf.

But they were considering an appeal, possibly to the European Court of Human Rights.

Mr Baker said that he hoped the parents would be "willing to co-operate in reaching a very quick outcome".

The parents are protesting against a decision by the West Yorkshire education authority of Kirkstall to allocate their 26 children places at a school where between 80 and 93 per cent of the children are Asian.

They have refused to send their children there and have tried to gain entry for them at their chosen school since last Wednesday.

In a letter last night to Mr John Whitfield, the parents' solicitor and a former Conservative MP, Mr Baker said: "I can see no grounds for concluding that the authority has acted unreasonably in the strict sense that the courts have interpreted the word."

He has powers, which he exercised last year in the case of Mrs Maureen McGoldrick, the head teacher in Broomfield, north-west London, accused of racism, to intervene where a local education authority has acted "unreasonably".

The parents wanted their children to go to Overthorpe Middle School, which is mostly white, but Kirkstall education authority allotted them places at Headfield Middle School which is nearer their homes.

The parents said that because Headfield was up to 93 per cent Asian it did not have enough emphasis on Christianity, and their children's development would suffer because most pupils speak

English only as a second language.

Overthorpe School has vacant classrooms but, said Kirkstall, those would be taken out of use later in the year.

Mr Baker told Mr Whitfield that although the Government is proposing to introduce legislation which will prevent authorities from imposing artificial admission limits at popular schools which have the capacity to admit more pupils, the proposals cannot apply yet because they have not been considered by Parliament.

He was "obliged to consider the present cases on the basis of the law as it currently stands".

Mr Geoffrey Cooper, the parents' spokesman, said last night that parents would be "devastated and upset" at the news and would not give up the fight.

He said: "We felt that we were in with a chance in view of the Government's own proposed policy. I think most of us will want to take this right down the line."

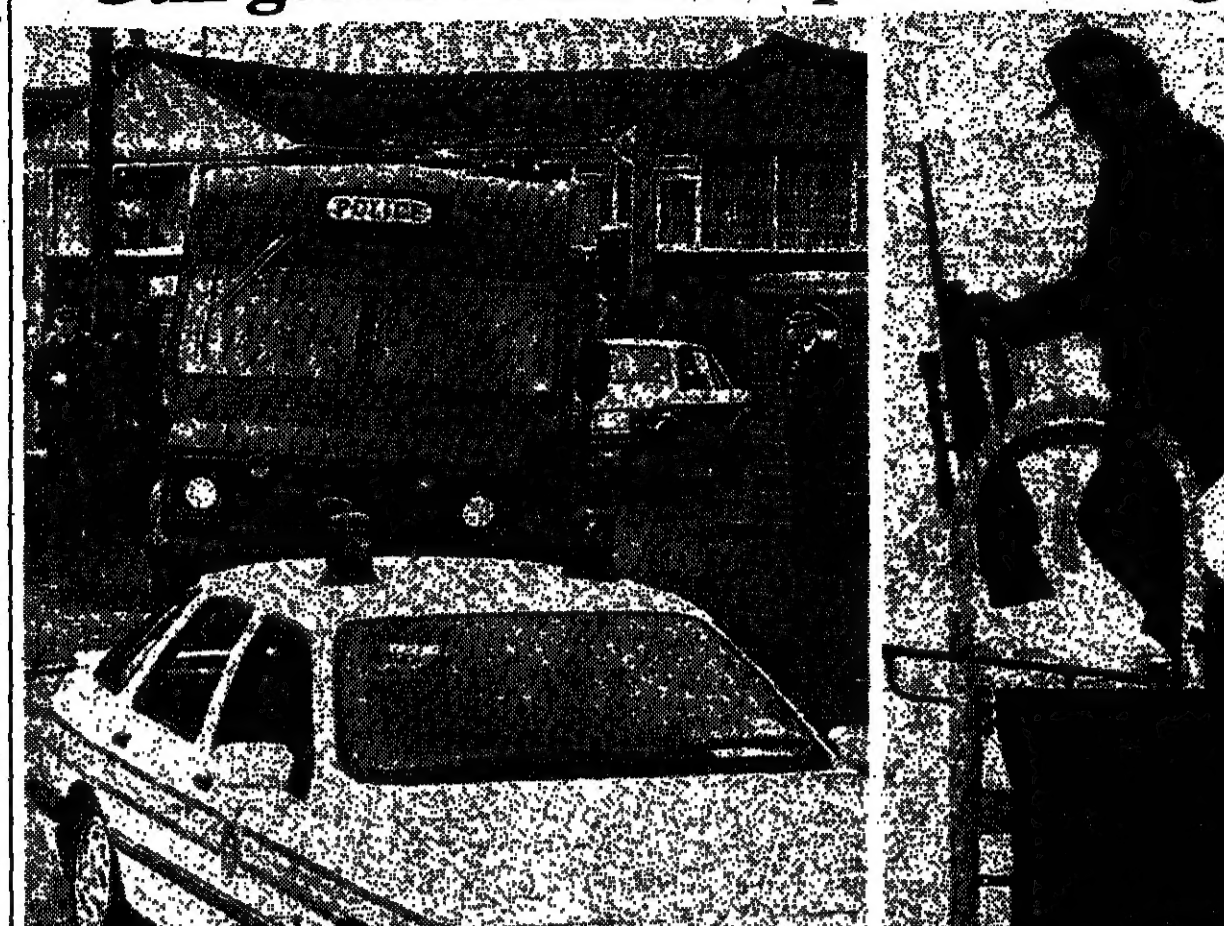
Mr Fred Naylor, general secretary of the Parental Association for Choice in Education, said yesterday that the parents could have a case to take to the European Court of Human Rights.

Under the European Convention on Human Rights the state is obliged to educate children according to the philosophical convictions of their parents.

Today the determined parents intend arriving with their 26 children at the gates of Overthorpe Junior School, despite the ruling by Mr Baker. They will then hold talks with Mr Naylor.

After his meeting with parents Mr Naylor is expected to meet members of Kirkstall education committee and the headmaster of Headfield.

Gun guard at murder plot hearing



A police marksman (right) takes up his position overlooking Chippenham police station, Wiltshire, yesterday, where two men and a woman were charged before magistrates with conspiracy to murder Mr Tom King, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland; and (left) the armed convoy leaving the station, which was specially adapted for the court hearing.

Conference police open IRA hot-line

By Stewart Tensler, Crime Reporter

A confidential telephone hot-line for information on terrorist suspects was opened by Lancashire police in Blackpool yesterday amid fears that the IRA has recommenced the resort for the Conservative Party conference.

Since late last week detectives have been working on evidence that an IRA unit has visited Blackpool recently. They believe the target could be a senior minister.

Det Chief Supt Norman

Finnerty, head of Lancashire CID, said yesterday: "In view of recent developments and the well-publicized alleged activities of terrorists a confidential telephone line has been established."

"If anyone has any information concerning suspected terrorist activity they should not hesitate to contact 0253 293324." The line will have an automatic answering service.

The line was described by

police as part of the arrangements for the conference in four weeks but it was not set up when Blackpool last hosted the Conservatives in 1985.

Confidential lines are used by many forces for special problems, such as drugs or more general crime, but only the RUC in Ulster has used one for information on terrorist activities.

Police fear the many small hotels, boarding houses and

holiday camps round Blackpool may have been used as cover by the IRA.

Although some hotels and the conference centre at the Winter Gardens can be made secure under plans drawn up after the Brighton bombing in 1984, the IRA may spot a weakness.

Many large hotels are some way from the Winter Gardens, possibly placing ministers in vulnerable positions as they travel.

No-strike deal in action

By Ronald Faux
Employment Affairs Correspondent

The new strike-free, single-union deal that has so enraged some trade unionists at the TUC Congress was made between EETPU, the electricians' union, and management at Mechanical Industries (Wales), an electronics company set up last June.

The company, on a new industrial estate at Bryn Ffery near Port Talbot, makes video recording heads, mainly for Hitachi and Orion.

Mr Laurence Raymond, managing director of MIW, refused to comment yesterday on the deal. "We are a private company and we have no wish to become involved in politics."

The deal was signed this week against some competition from the Transport and General Workers' Union.

However, since the TGWU had no members at the previously non-union company the issue is unlikely to be referred to the TUC's inter-union disputes committee.

It is understood that the agreement, which inserts a no-strike clause, was made after a ballot of the 100 workers in which 85 voted to accept the deal.

Similar strike-free deals have been signed with the EETPU by the Japanese companies which are MIW's main customers.

TUC reports, page 4

Civil Service pay Bonuses to boost Whitehall

By Sheila Gunn, Political Staff

The best Civil Servants will be singled out for merit pay from this month as part of the Government's drive to sharpen up the climate in Whitehall.

Nearly 100,000 public employees will be eligible for performance-related pay bonuses of up to £1,250 a year for the highest grade if they have an excellent work record over the past two years.

If a Civil Servant's performance drops off, he or she faces losing the bonus. The aim is to increase incentives for good work and penalize time-servers.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher is known to be keen to strengthen the link between pay and performance to bring Whitehall more in line with practices in the private sector.

The highest merit bonuses

will go to assistant secretaries earning up to £28,215 a year, senior principals and principals. But the 80,000 lower-ranking Civil Servants, earning under £20,000 a year, will also be entitled to smaller performance-related awards from September 1 under an agreement reached with the Institution of Professional Civil Servants.

Sir Robin Ibb, head of the Prime Minister's efficiency unit, has submitted a scheme to Mrs Thatcher for giving government departments more power to appoint or dismiss their own staff.

Sir Robin, a director of ICI, is understood to want some departments to be given the right to control their budgets and the pay and conditions of lower-ranking employees.

If accepted, the new regime is expected to help to bring about the "cultural change" in

the corridors of Whitehall much sought after by many ministers wanting to increase the accountability and budget-consciousness of bureaucrats.

The Cabinet Office said yesterday: "The Government is considering how best to carry through the process of increasing efficiency and improving the management in the public service, particularly in relation to the delivery of services."

Whitehall will also try to entice experienced, top-level scientists into the Civil Service next year by promises of swift promotion. The initiative comes after the success of the campaign to recruit engineers from private industry into the "fast stream", where Civil Servants of outstanding ability can expect to jump two or three grades within a few years.

Miners in call for code crisis talks

By Roland Rudd

British Coal yesterday warned the National Union of Mineworkers that industrial action was not in the interests of miners or the industry, and said any action taken over the revised code of conduct would be "totally unjustified".

The NUM's executive had asked British Coal to set up an urgent meeting "to negotiate and amend the code of conduct", or face the consequences of an indefinite national overtime ban.

Mr Arthur Scargill, NUM president, said the issue could still be resolved if management was prepared to suspend its present code.

But yesterday a solution seemed remote after the coal board said it had no plans to go to the TUC conference at Blackpool to negotiate a new code of conduct.

Sir Kenneth Couzens, deputy chairman of British Coal, told a conference at Nottingham University, yesterday: "An overtime ban would be misguided and would create a certain amount of distrust of British Coal as an energy supplier. We cannot afford industrial action."

He said the board felt its

latest concession over the representation of miners at disciplinary hearings was significant and should be acceptable.

The board is willing to allow miners to be represented by any fellow employee or officer of the union, even if that person has been dismissed and not re-employed, as long as the hearings are held away from British Coal premises.

The board has recently made clear that it would not revert to the system of pit umpires, as demanded by Mr Scargill, because of the opposition of the breakaway Union of Democratic Mineworkers.

Mr Peter Heathfield, NUM general secretary, made one last appeal for a meeting to negotiate a settlement in line with NUM policies.

British Coal is now to seek the views of the UDM before making any further response to the NUM's demands.

Mr Dennis Boyd, the chief conciliation officer of ACAS, the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service, yesterday met the leaders from the NUM for informal talks for 45 minutes. ACAS will continue to have meetings.

The Times Property Guide

The Times this Saturday will incorporate a 20-page full-colour supplement, *The Times Property Guide*. It will report on houses new and historic, at home and abroad, expensive and not so expensive.

Can computers help the harassed housebuyer in the search for the ideal home? Is there a three-bedroom house in Chelsea for less than £200,000? The guide finds that the hopeful customer will have to look elsewhere, and examines how the arrival of new technology in estate agents' offices can ease the pain.

Portugal comes under examination as the holiday property country most likely to succeed Spain.

Specially commissioned figures from the Halifax Building Society compare house prices at the upper end of the market to see whether the North-South divide exists at that level, and tries to identify the areas of London which are still affordable.

Plus news of properties for sale, both grand and unusual.

Rarest mammal saved by captivity

By Ruth Gledhill

The world's rarest mammal has been saved from almost certain extinction with the successful birth of two litters in captivity, a conference in Bristol has been told.

The black-footed ferret, which at the beginning of the century roamed Canada and the United States in thousands and fed off prairie dogs three times its size, has been bred successfully for the first time in an isolated compound in Wyoming.

The small, attractive ferret, officially designated the world's most endangered

mammal, was believed extinct until a rancher's dog caught one six years ago. Conservationists and zoo directors were told at the 42nd international zoo directors conference.

"The dog's owner took the ferret to a taxidermist. He recognized it and called the conservationists", Dr Ulysses Seal, chairman of the Captive Breeding Specialists Group which led the programme to save the ferret, said.

A colony of about 100 was discovered in Wyoming, the last known colony in existence. "But in 1985, the prairie

dog, the ferret's staple diet, was affected by plague. Then canine distemper decimated the colony itself. We managed to rescue 18 and bring them into captivity, but the rest died". Dr Seal, who is also professor of ecology, wildlife and biochemistry at the University of Minnesota, said.

"We put the ferrets into complete isolation where they are protected from diseases and other hazards. Two litters have now been born. We plan to start releasing them back into the wild in 1991."

The ferrets will be freed in special reserves with plenty of

healthy prairie dogs for them to eat.

The black-footed ferret, which weighs about a kilogramme, is in the same group of species as the European ferret and the Siberian polecat. The Russians co-operated in the rescue programme by donating some of their polecats to the Americans, to enable them to work out how to breed the ferrets successfully.

The domestic ferret most commonly seen in Britain is not a member of the same species, but a distant relative of the European ferret.

Building society to rival banks with cheque accounts

By Amanda Pardoe

The Abbey National, Britain's second largest building society, is set to rival the services offered by high street banks when it is expected to announce the launch of a new interest-bearing current account this autumn.

The account will pay the same rate of interest as the society's existing Cheque Save Account, which it is likely to replace at the end of October.

However, unlike Cheque Save, the new account will allow standing orders and direct debits and will carry a cheque guarantee card.

Other current account-related services are already offered, such as a cash card through the Link cash dispenser network, and unsecured personal loans.

Initially, the account will be offered to existing Cheque Save customers. It will be made generally available in spring 1988.

In May, the Nationwide Anglia, then the Nationwide, became the first building society to offer a cheque card which was not linked to a bank with a full interest-bearing account. The Abbey National will now be the second.

Unlike the Nationwide Anglia, however, from May next year, the Abbey will cease to have cheques cleared through the Co-operative Bank. Instead, it will operate its own cheque clearing system.

Premises are being built near Tower Bridge in Prescott Street, east London, and will

Police and building societies launched a joint scheme yesterday to encourage owners to make their homes more secure.

The scheme, in Northumbria, is believed to be the first joint effort of its kind and, if successful, may be extended nationally. Twelve building societies, including the Woolwich and the Bradford and Bingley, as well as smaller, local societies, are taking part.

The building societies are contributing £30,000 to publicise a crime prevention programme, which emphasizes that home security improvements valued at £1,000 can be provided for payments of as little as £1 a week.

The joint scheme aims to point out that mortgages can be extended to meet the cost. Police said yesterday that few people knew that.

They hope that the campaign will help to reduce burglaries, which last year totalled 22,000; £11 million worth of property was stolen.

be ready by the end of the year.

When the FlexAccount was launched by the Nationwide, Mr Tim Melville-Ross, chief executive, said that the society intended to clear its own cheques in due course, but would use the Co-operative Bank until this became possible.

The society said yesterday that it had no immediate plans to begin clearing its own

cheques, although this remains a long-term objective.

The Abbey National has made no secret of its interest in money transmission. Apart from building the new clearing centre, it is known to be looking closely at Eftpos—Electronic Funds Transfer at the Point of Sale.

The society is holding a special general meeting on November 24, where it will ask members for the go-ahead to participate in the Eftpos experiment. It will also be asking for permission to offer a credit card.

The biggest society, the Halifax, is less enthusiastic about cheque accounts. Mr Jim Murgatroyd, assistant general manager, says the society would prefer to develop its plastic base with Card Cash.

It considers a high volume cheque facility to be too expensive. However, the society is keen to remain competitive, and it will be surprising if it does not reconsider, after the Abbey National announcement.

The main attraction of opening a building society current account such as the Nationwide Anglia's FlexAccount, is that it pays interest, unlike the current accounts offered by the big four high street banks.

However, the banks benefit from years of experience in providing money transmission services, and have a highly developed and more universal branch network.

The spread of Aids

Victims doubled in a year

By Thomson Press, Science Correspondent

Twice as many people in Britain now have Aids compared with a year ago and the number of deaths from the incurable disease has more than doubled.

The Department of Health's latest figures show that 1,013 cases have been recorded since 1982. By the end of last month, 572 of those people had died.

Forty three people died from the disease, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, last month, and the 78 new cases of illness was the highest monthly figure yet recorded.

The new cases in August amounted to seven more than the total number of people with Aids in 1982 and 1983 combined.

The figures continue a trend

in which at least one person every day now dies of the disease while at least two others are diagnosed as having Aids.

They also support expert predictions that the number of sufferers will double about every ten months. Last September there were 512 cases, including 250 deaths.

If the trends continue, there will be about 2,500 cases a year from now.

In addition to the known numbers of sufferers, the department estimates that at least 40,000 people are infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

Last month's figures were inflated by 13 haemophiliacs, which were reported retrospectively after a new

data exchange system was set up.

Forty-one haemophiliacs have now died of Aids, out of 37 with the disease. They were infected with contaminated blood-clotting products used to treat their condition.

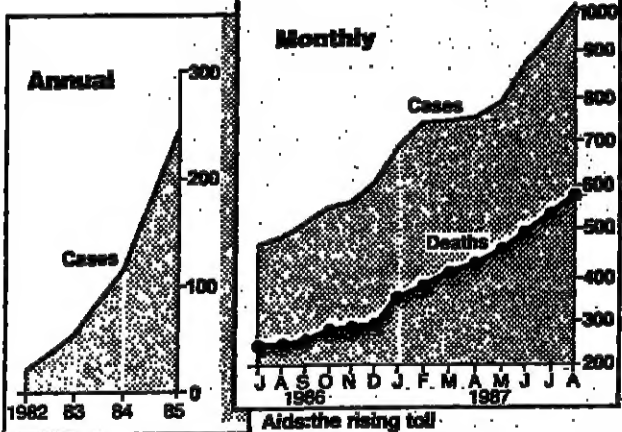
Homosexuals, bisexuals and intravenous drug abusers continue to account for the vast bulk—873—of all the cases.

Drug abusers are the target of the Government's latest Aids publicity campaign. So far 13 people have acquired the disease through contaminated needles, and such abuse is implicated in another 15 cases.

About three-quarters of the total Aids cases are to be found in Greater London.

The figures for each regional health authority are, with the figures for cases followed by the figures for deaths in brackets: Northern 25 (20); Yorkshire 14 (9); Trent 19 (7); East Anglia 13 (9); North West Thames 458 (226); North East Thames 197 (110); South East Thames 88 (53); South West Thames 24 (18); Wessex 23 (13); Oxford 19 (11); South Western 15 (14); West Midlands 18 (14); Mersey 15 (12); North Western 35 (26); Wales 16 (12); Scotland 31 (15); Northern Ireland 3 (3).

The Aids epidemic began in Britain in 1982, when there were 19 cases. The total rose to 52 in 1983; 111 in 1984; 240 in 1985; and 610 in 1986.



New code for phone services

By Peter Mulligan

A new code of practice covering telephone information and entertainment services, a boom sector of the communications industry which has caused some concern, was launched yesterday.

It comes from the Independent Committee for the Supervision of Standards of Telephone Information Services, the watchdog group chaired by Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC.

The code, which will replace the existing one, contains provisions which state that such services must not encourage or incite anyone to commit a criminal offence, create racial disharmony or contain false or misleading information.

It also says that they must not induce an unacceptable sense of fear or anxiety and that those designed for children must not include references to sexual practices which a "reasonable parent" would not want his or her child to know about.

The telephone information industry is flourishing, and British Telecom says that there are no more lines available for rent at present.

"Our committee and the new code of practice will help to ensure that these services continue to be run responsibly and ethically", Mr Blom-Cooper said.

The watchdog body, set up a year ago, has so far received 59 complaints.

Professionals 'fail to cope' on abuse

By Our Science Correspondent

Doctors, social workers and police are failing to protect children against sex abuse, often blaming each other, when tragedies happen, a leading specialist told delegates attending a conference on child sex abuse in London yesterday.

"There are a number of cases in which police surgeons are not on speaking terms with the paediatricians, who in turn are not on speaking terms with social workers", Professor Sydney Brandon said.

"With some outstanding exceptions, we must acknowledge that our professions and our services are on the whole failing to cope with the challenge of child sexual abuse."

However, Professor Brandon, who is professor of psychiatry at Leicester University, said he could not comment on the judicial inquiry into the handling of alleged cases in the Cleveland area.

Professionals in some parts

of Britain failed to recognize that cases of abuse were taking place in their areas, and there was a general need for better co-operation among the social services, medical profession and police to respond to cases when they were identified, he said, adding that in some cases professionals failed to ensure that the child was cared for.

Professor Arnon Bentovim, consultant psychiatrist at the Hospital for Sick Children, in Great Ormond Street, central London, said that more child abusers should be put on probation and given treatment rather than be sent to prison.

To have to meet other parents in a group and tell them that you had abused your child was far greater punishment than being put in a jail for 18 months, he said.

Training courses for people who have to handle cases involving the abuse of children are being organized by Hull University.

TV cheats uncovered

The Post Office has uncovered the address of every home in Britain without a television licence as it begins its biggest crackdown against licence dodgers, it was disclosed yesterday.

An estimated 1.4 million people avoid paying the licence fee each year.

Until now attempts to catch licence dodgers have been

hindered by lack of precise information, but the Post Office has used a computer system to pinpoint evaders.

A spokesman said: "For the first time the computer now has a record of every address in Britain without a television licence. There is no doubt we are closing in on evaders. It may well be a record year for prosecutions."



Julian Semenov, the Soviet writer who brought Slavin of the KGB to London yesterday (Photograph: Stephen Markeson).

Spy writer who put M into Moscow

By Mary Dejevsky

When it appeared in the Soviet Union eight years ago it was sold out within minutes, and it was on the black market at double or triple the cover price hours later.

When it was made into a television serial, streets were deserted as Russians sat riveted by the first Soviet venture into espionage as entertainment.

The spy novel, *Tass is Authorized to Announce...* by Julian Semenov, former Soviet foreign correspondent, political commentator and

thriller writer, had come in from the cold. Yesterday it was published in English.

The words of the title are words that set every Moscow journalist's adrenaline racing. They are the formal introduction that signals the big international story.

In Semenov's thriller, they relate to the imaginary African state of Nagonia where a Soviet-backed government is fending off subversion and invasion. The threat comes from neighbouring Lewisburg where enemies number one, two and three—the CIA,

China and former Nazis—have banded together.

Our hero, Slavin of the KGB, battles nobly against the odds, while M in Moscow wrestles with disappearing agents, indecipherable ciphers and unsubstantiated rumours.

The book fits somewhere in the spectrum between Ian Fleming and John le Carré.

Semenov says the subject was given to him by Yuri Andropov, former Soviet leader and head of the KGB, who, as is Mikhail Gorbachev, was a personal acquaintance.

Semenov, who has had two previous novels published in Britain, is one of relatively few Soviet thriller writers and one of even fewer Soviet authors to be published in the West with official approval.

As with all good thrillers, *Tass is Authorized to Announce...* has a sequel, *International Knot*, which will be published in English next year. Semenov says it is based on a superpower summit meeting and will have more sex and violence.

Tass is Authorized to Announce... by Julian Semenov (John Calder, £9.95).

Portfolio—Gold—

Funds for a family holiday

A retired headmaster was one of yesterday's winners in *The Times* Portfolio Gold competition.

Mr Arthur Taylor, of Chard, Somerset, was feeling the effect of a 40 per cent reduction in his pension in real terms when he emerged as one of four winners in the daily competition.

Formerly headmaster of Sharnham Cross junior school in Solihull, West Midlands, he said he now plans to take his wife Gladys and some of his four children and 10 grandchildren on holiday.

Mr Taylor, aged 64, of Lillingston Way, Glynswood, said: "This is the first thing I have ever won in my life. I have not had a recent holiday and this gives us the chance to visit friends in Denmark." He and the three other winners will collect £1,000 each.

Mr Duncan MacDonald, aged 38, of Roseberry Crescent, Haymarket, Edinburgh, plans to use his win to take driving lessons.

Mr MacDonald, a nurse in an Edinburgh nursing home, said: "I hope this will enable me to pass my test. I am also a treasure hunter and I will probably buy a new metal detector."

The other daily winners are Mr Martin Eldon, of Francoia Road, Clapham Park, south-west London, and Mrs Avis Furness, of Witheridge Hill, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.

Readers can obtain a Portfolio Gold card by sending a stamped addressed envelope to:

Portfolio Gold,
The Times,
Blackburn,
BB1 6AJ.

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FITNESS...

... AND NOW COMPLETENESS

Ness Field, the latest word in Britain's North Sea success story. A sub-sea oil development due to deliver its first cargo this week—a record 11 months from project inception. A study in co-operativeness among fellow participants, Amerada Hess, Texas Eastern, Enterprise and

Mobil

TUC throws out Scargill's demand

A statement from the TUC General Council putting the contentious issues of no-strike agreements and one-union deals to a special review body was approved by the Trades Union Congress by an overwhelming majority at Blackpool yesterday.

Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' leader, was loudly cheered when he demanded an end to no-strike deals. He said that the TUC was trying to paper over the cracks with the procedure adopted by the general council, which he had earlier tried to circumvent by having each of the eight motions being dealt with under the procedure voted on separately.

When the series of motions on trade union organization and industrial relations came to be considered, Mr Norman Willis, general secretary of the TUC, moved a General Council statement, "Promoting Trade Unionism and Trade Union Organization", and said that the congress was trying to paper over the cracks with the procedure adopted by the general council, which he had earlier tried to circumvent by having each of the eight motions being dealt with under the procedure voted on separately.

He said that there were nine million trade union members, yet newspapers jibed that the unions were irrelevant.

He predicted that as the economy got into difficulties, which it surely would, this very Government, which had sought to limit the unions and claimed that they lacked success and had no power, would blame the difficulties on the activities and power of the trade union movement.

Thousands of people were now walking in corridors of fear in factories and service areas, where the unions were being victimized and increased. People were in danger of being relegated to become second class industrial citizens with fewer rights and opportunities.

The irony was that so often those who needed trade unionism most, who most needed strength behind them, were perhaps the hardest to organize.

Some were part-time workers. "That is a big challenge but it is the challenge that confronts us today. This is not a crisis - yet. The real crisis would be if we did not respond to that challenge, if we huddled together in complacency, complaining about change instead of seeking to harness it."

Unity was the only way of moving forward. Individual unions could not solve the whole problem.

It was not surprising that there were clashes between unions, but it was not acceptable. He did not expect or want this congress to be a mutual appreciation society with unions cuddling up to each other and holding hands. "But I do think it is important that they link arms a bit more and a bit more frequently. We really have to act together."

An important priority must be to look again at single-union agreements, the so-called strike-free agreements, and some of those areas where the unions had bounced into each other in a harmful and damaging way.

He gave his own deep personal commitment to getting closer working. Things would not be easy because hard things had been said and done. Many of these would have been better unsaid and not done. But he was optimistic because even the unions banging up against each other hardest knew that throughout the country the general rule was that they were working together.

But there were some important areas where they were not. "So we are thinking in terms of an intensive six months



Mr Eric Hammond (left) and Mr Arthur Scargill: In dispute at the Trades Union Congress over the way forward.

or so of study with this review body. This is not a device to shelve these problems. We are not sweeping them under the carpet. We are putting them on the table with the people around that table committed to sorting these problems out."

Mr Rodney Bickerstaffe, general secretary, National Union of Public Employees, moved a motion expressing concern that trade unions and their activities were often misrepresented as bullying, threatening and undemocratic, a false image which could undermine their work and make recruitment more difficult.

The motion called for a major initiative to promote a positive image for trade unionism, using the most modern techniques.

Mr Bickerstaffe said that the question of change had been given a new urgency because of the defeat they had suffered at the general election.

"We know there is no quick solution around the corner with a friendly Labour government. But we are not downhearted about that because we know that our working people need trade unions now as they have never needed them before, and I reject the media approach that unions are somehow prehistoric or that they are stuck in the nineteenth century or even in the 1930s or 1970s and that we never learn anything."

He got a little bit tired, though, about some in their own movement saying that it was in a crisis and going down the pan. Of course the movement would meet the challenges before it. "But no crisis, no hand wringing, no sackcloth and ashes if we are going to put forward a positive image. Let us say it is a confident image."

If the movement was waiting to get a pat on the head in the editorials of some newspapers, "we will be waiting until hell freezes over."

There was loud applause when Mr Bickerstaffe declared: "We don't want a pat on the head from them because the day they start saying that we are doing it right, we are obviously doing it bloody wrong."

"All we have to do is change to meet the challenge. Let's do it."



way or Rupert Murdoch's way. We are not going to do that and that is why, in our resolution, we say the positive image we should be giving is based on traditional values and a collective approach which is at the heart of the trade unionism we stand for."

If any paper wanted to say a union was good because it had promised never to strike, his union would never agree to that. Mr John Edwards, GMBATU, proposed a motion that the TUC should make recruitment and the organization of new groups of workers into trade unions a priority over the next decade.

The trade union movement was a sentimental one and the worse for that, he said, but

pauses should be aimed at women workers in the traditional and the newly emerging areas of work.

An increasingly large proportion of the total workforce was women and it was possible that by the end of the century they would have become a majority. Yet the trade union movement still retained the image of being male-dominated and a man's world. Even issues concerning women were left on the fringe rather than being important topics.

The Government claimed to care about the 52 per cent of the population who were women, but its actions demonstrated otherwise. It was not just that the Government had not pro-

posed a strategy to deal with ideologically based attacks on trade unionism and the challenge of social and economic change.

His union supported and welcomed the statement by the general council as a constructive and major step forward and it did not doubt the need for such a step.

The movement could not stand still, but it could solidify the diversifying issues by sharpening existing differences through adversarial argument, or it could take the positive path proposed by the general council.

Mr Eric Hammond, general secretary of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union, who was booed and hissed as he made his way to the rostrum, said that inter-union conflict had always been with them.

He moved a motion stating that progress could be made by all unions putting aside the problems and prejudices of the past and working together for a modern structure based on the interests and involvement of the members. It called for a re-evaluation of trade union structure.

But the spectre of the gallows being erected for his union had concentrated their minds. It

gessed on the position of women; it had eroded many of their rights by eliminating much of the legislation introduced by Labour governments.

To applause she added: "What a record for the first woman Prime Minister."

Mr Paul Mathieson, National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers, moved a further amendment - that ways of improving the organization of women workers, part-time and temporary employees, should be examined.

Even if it was possible to resolve this technical problem, however, the TUC would still be inhibited from acting. There is no sign that the EETPU has the slightest intention of giving up a system that has proved beneficial both for it as a union and for its members.

It is not wanting to pick a fight with the TUC on this issue. So it has promised that during the period of the review it will introduce no new agreements of this nature without informing Mr Norman Willis as general secretary of the TUC and conducting a ballot of members.

But these commitments will not tie its hands at all comfortably. If it came to the point the EETPU's interests would be served better by leaving the TUC than by renouncing this kind of agreement.

The TUC leaders know this. They also know that the departure of the EETPU would be more damaging to the TUC than to the union itself. If it left there is a strong possibility that it would not go alone, and the last thing that the TUC can risk at this time is such a public division of the trade union movement.

So this dispute has demonstrated the powerlessness of the TUC to deal with a strong, recalcitrant union that is confident of acting in a way that is acceptable both to public opinion and its members. Some people will regard this weakness of the TUC as bad news for the trade union movement.

But the recognition of weakness and the chastened mood of this conference could be the beginning of wisdom.

They had the advantage, he said, of a common language. It was a language of opposition to forced labour and the exploitation of children. It was the language of the unremitting

struggle for safety and dignity at work.

"We speak the workers' language of freedom of association, the language of trade unionism."

Their detractors argued that they were a special interest and that broad policy-making in the national interest could not be burdened by the weight of their considerations. But they were neither a special interest, nor some mere faction. In their ranks were represented the full

range and variety of the workforce.

"In our ranks are merged the interests of men and women, blacks and whites, immigrants and native-born. Jews and gentiles. Catholics and Protestants."

He added: "Out of our membership, out of its range of talent and skill, and out of its hopes and fears, we shape a coherent whole - not for some sect or cabal or clique, but for working people at large."

Mr John Rhodes, Society of Civil and Public Servants, moved a further amendment calling for the effective organization of unemployed workers.

He feared that agreeing to the general council's statement would simply be stoning problems for the future.

Members at the GCHQ would be opposed to any idea of no-strike deals within the movement. They did not believe that such deals were worthy of consideration by any review body, nor should anything be done to dilute existing policies or principles.

Mr John Morton, general secretary of the Musicians' Union, proposed a motion affirming the need for a strategy to deal with ideologically based attacks on trade unionism and the challenge of social and economic change.

His union supported and welcomed the statement by the general council as a constructive and major step forward and it did not doubt the need for such a step.

The movement could not stand still, but it could solidify the diversifying issues by sharpening existing differences through adversarial argument, or it could take the positive path proposed by the general council.

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PRESIDENT

Unions face a critical time, says Jarvis

A grim warning about the future for working people under a third Conservative Administration was given to the 119th annual Trades Union Congress in Blackpool by the conference president, Mr Fred Jarvis.

He told delegates that it would mean a less just, less civilized, less moral, more insecure society with ever widening inequalities of income and opportunity.

It was a critical time for the trade union movement and an assessment was being made of the implications of the outcome of the general election, Mr Jarvis, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, said.

"It was an election from which all unions suffered a major setback. There is not one union represented here today which stands to benefit from the Government's proposals for trade union legislation. We all face the same dire prospect."

"Few things the Government is likely to do, with Mrs Thatcher's emphasis on self and her determination to elevate pulling up the ladder as the nation's guiding principle, will make life better for the majority of the people of this country."

With that prospect before the people, the trade union movement had to ensure that it organized and worked more effectively to protect the working class against the worst excesses of the Government.

Mr Jarvis said that his union supported the review body. Such a review was necessary to examine the use of non-strike agreements and to lay down proper procedures for achieving trade union recognition.

It was said that the Government was giving the unions back to their members. These no-strike agreements were giving the members back to their employers.

"So long as I am general secretary of the TOWU we will never sell our members to the employers or anyone else."

He added: "Why don't we hear about no-strike clauses? Why don't we hear about no-victimization clauses? And why don't we tell the employers what we are demanding from them?"

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, said that the statement by the general council was again an attempt to paper over the cracks. There was a view that there had to be unity at all costs.

When the media suggested that there had to be reasonable trade unions what they wanted was the sort of unions that Mr Murdoch wanted.

There had to be an up-to-date and efficient trade union movement. They needed one that could do its job effectively and efficiently and not one which gave away the basic rights of its members.

In the United States they had tried the practice of business trade unionism with glossy advertisements on the television. It was an approach like Satchel and Satchel. They did not want Satchel and Satchel. "We want working class solidarity" (applause).

If they wanted to win members they would be more successful if the general council supported and co-ordinated industrial action and if it had supported the miners and the workers at Wapping.

There must be no further no-strike deals. "Working class solidarity should be the principle echo from this rostrum."

The general council's statement and all the motion and amendments were carried. Sketch, page 24

There was understandable concern about the present image of trade unionism and unionists and it was not enough to blame that on the media. All unionists should act so as to give no opportunity for misrepresentation of purpose or distortion of activities.

Unions would be better served if membership was strong and increasing, rather than falling as it was at present, not because of defections through dissatisfaction but because of mass unemployment and the decline of industries where unionism was traditionally strong.

"The real challenge to our movement comes from the changing patterns of employ-

ment - the shift away from well organized sectors to sectors more difficult to organize, the much greater emphasis on part-time work, temporary and sub-contract work, and the considerable difficulties in achieving recognition from employers on new sites and the attempts by some managements to de-unionize particular plants and grades of staff."

That had to be set against the background of violent antagonism of the Government to trade unionism in general and its own atrocious behaviour both as an employer and in respect of many of those employed in the public services.

Because there had been a vast and welcome extension of home ownership and car ownership, many working people had bought Telecom shares and had credit cards. That did not mean they would not need the protection provided by trade unionism.

On the contrary, the more rapid the changes in the pattern of employment, the more job insecurity grew.

Mrs Thatcher had said that she wanted to get government off the backs of the people, but her Administration had intervened more in the lives of working people than any other. No one could seriously suggest that the trade union movement should stand by without voicing criticism, opposition and alternative policies.

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COMMENTARY



Geoffrey Smith

extreme or in search of trouble for its own sake, nonetheless fear that they will be denying themselves and their members the use of their most traditional and most formidable instrument if they can no longer even threaten to strike unless they get their way.

Although this is not now always the best way to safeguard the interests of trade unionists, it will be remarkable if such objections and anxieties can simply be massaged away by the special review body.

But the TUC cannot outlaw such practices for reasons both of logic and of power. The EETPU may have devised particular arrangements of its own, but it is not alone in having compulsory arbitration agreements. So do a number of other unions, including some smaller left-wing unions. How could rules be drawn up that would put a stop to the EETPU practices without also catching these other arrangements in the net?

But there is more to the criticism than that. The system by its very nature excludes strikes so long as both sides abide by the rules. This offends the deepest instincts of many trade unionists.

Extremists do not want to give up the right to strike because that would deprive them of the ability to make trouble. Others, who are not

Even if it was possible to resolve this technical problem, however, the TUC would still be inhibited from acting. There is no sign that the EETPU has the slightest intention of giving up a system that has proved beneficial both for it as a union and for its members.

It is not wanting to pick a fight with the TUC on this issue. So it has promised that during the period of the review it will introduce no new agreements of this nature without informing Mr Norman Willis as general secretary of the TUC and conducting a ballot of members.

But these commitments will not tie its hands at all comfortably. If it came to the point the EETPU's interests would be served better by leaving the TUC than by renouncing this kind of agreement.

The TUC leaders know this. They also know that the departure of the EETPU would be more damaging to the TUC than to the union itself. If it left there is a strong possibility that it would not go alone, and the last thing that the TUC can risk at this time is such a public division of the trade union movement.

So this dispute has demonstrated the powerlessness of the TUC to deal with a strong, recalcitrant union that is confident of acting in a way that is acceptable both to public opinion and its members. Some people will regard this weakness of the TUC as bad news for the trade union movement.

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BUILDING FOR FUTURE

Film show cheers the delegates

There was a new departure for Congress when the lights in the hall were turned off and a screen lowered at the back of the platform so that delegates could watch a film produced for the week: "Building for the Future".

The 10-minute presentation had an introduction examining the nature of change in industry and how unions can respond to the needs of today's workers. That was followed by three short "commercial", on helping women workers on safety at work and on the role of unions in protecting basic liberties.

Local grants unable to check housing decay, survey finds

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

People who cannot afford to own or maintain their own homes are condemned to a "further and continuing decline in living conditions" because local authorities cannot provide sufficient support, a report from the Institute of Environmental Health Officers says.

Published yesterday to coincide with the institution's annual congress at Brighton, the report is the result of a survey of local authorities' renovation grant policies.

Although there is expected

to be an average increase in the level of housing capital expenditure of 26 per cent per authority in 1987-88, that will be inadequate, it says.

A survey of 225 local authorities in England and Wales which replied to a questionnaire shows capital spending of £1.63 billion, indicating a total of about £3 billion for all councils.

"This is a small proportion of the actual needs at the present time (estimated at £82 billion by the National Housing Forum) and makes

no allowance for the continuing deterioration of much of our housing stock."

The survey says that of the average capital expenditure of £7.4 million for each local authority in 1987-88, the average allocated for renovation grants is £1.3 million.

In 1983-84, some 250,617 dwellings in the private sector were renovated with grant aid in England.

The figure has fallen considerably since then, and was down to 110,911 in 1986-87.

"There is no reason to believe that the number will show any significant increase in 1987-88", the report says.

It adds the home improvement grant system is in disarray, and that there is a clear need for a complete review.

The most effective way to improve the situation would be to allow authorities increased use of the capital receipts from council house sales, at present locked up.

"Whilst it is necessary to use all sources of finance, public and private, and to utilize the skills within the voluntary sector, ultimately effective improvement of the older and worst housing conditions in the private sector require a lead from local authorities", the report says.

"We still do not appear to be achieving effective partnership with central government on this, and many local authorities are still not in the position of being able to provide sufficient lead or pump-priming finance."

In spite of attempts by authorities to target grants to those situations where public capital is most needed, the restrictions and waiting lists mean many who also need assistance are missing out.

Some authorities estimated it would take more than three years to visit someone inquiring about a grant today.

Local Authority Renovation Grant and Associated Policies for 1987-88 (Institute of Environmental Health Officers, Chadwick House, Rushworth Street, London SE1 0QT; £3).

Homelessness 'nearing epidemic proportions'

By Christopher Warman and Martin Fletcher

Lord Scarman gave a warning yesterday that London could suffer a "major epidemic or tragedy" unless urgent action was taken to end the "scandal" of bed and breakfast accommodation for the homeless.

He was backed by Mr Frank Dobson, the shadow Secretary of State for Health and Social Services in the last Parliament, who described homelessness as a "crisis out of control" with government figures revealing only "the tip of a very cold and destructive iceberg".

Speaking to delegates at the annual Environmental Health Congress in Brighton, Lord Scarman, UK President of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, said that, despite public concern, the numbers in bed and breakfast hotels were rising by 300 a month.

It would be cheaper to build homes than to keep families in hotels, he said, and it was Britain's duty to begin to provide housing at prices people could afford.

According to Mr Dobson, the number of officially homeless families was now 100,000 and rising, and the number of families in bed and breakfast

accommodation was 10,000 and rising.

Their living conditions were making them physically ill, with depression commonplace. They were waiting for the Good Samaritan, he said. He quoted Mrs Margaret Thatcher as saying, in 1980, that the Good Samaritan would not have been remembered if he had had only good intentions without money; however, she had chosen to use her money on taking 2p off income tax.

"If only she would realize that it cost twice as much to keep a family in bed and breakfast accommodation as to provide them with their own home she could become a super Samaritan, displaying good intentions and saving money at the same time."

Mr Dobson claimed the basic cause of homelessness was the collapse of house-building. Between 1980 and 1985 the number of new public sector homes had dropped 61 per cent to 42,900, and the Government's cherished private sector had failed to make good the shortfall.

And yet the Government was discussing stopping council house building completely, he said.



Yuri Grigorovich (centre), with Victoria Charlton and Peter Brightman (left), joint chairmen and managing directors, and Antony Phillips, all of the Entertainment Corporation, viewing a model of the theatre with architect Gar Holohan (right).

Bolshoi pledge for new park theatre

By Lynda Mardin

The director of the Bolshoi Ballet promised in London yesterday that his company would give the first performances at a proposed £15 million theatre in Battersea Park.

Mr Yuri Grigorovich was in Britain to speak at the unveiling of plans for the theatre which combines the country's biggest stage with an auditorium for 3,400, and a

spectacular exterior reminiscent of Victorian winter gardens, with the benefits of toughened glass and modern technology.

"Theatre in the Park" is intended as a receiving house for a variety of entertainments, including dance, opera, musicals and concerts.

A planning application will be submitted by the Entertainment Corporation to Wands-

worth council on Friday in response to the borough's invitation for designs for a permanent theatre in the park.

The site for the proposed building, part of the Festival of Britain unfair site, is now derelict.

Mr Peter Brightman, of the Entertainment Corporation, said yesterday that London needed a receiving theatre large enough to accommo-

date the world's great opera and ballet companies. Theatres such as the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, and the Coliseum were not only smaller, but also had little free time after fulfilling commitments to resident companies.

"We are delighted by the initial response, both from the local community and the entertainment world", Mr Brightman said.

Pipeline plan gets go-ahead

By Kerry Gill

Conservationists have failed in their 16-month fight to stop a pipeline fabrication yard being built on the internationally important Morrich More, south of the Dornoch Firth.

Mr Malcolm Rinkind, the Scottish Secretary of State, yesterday said he would allow the development by Land and Marine Engineering Ltd, but with the proviso that nothing is done on Morrich More until the company has won a pipeline contract.

The site is of particular importance for its plants and wildlife, and because it represents a complete coastal sequence of tidal flats, salt marsh and dunes.

Conservationists said part of the coastal strip to be affected shows the development of dunes over 6,000 years.

Mr Robin Wynde, of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, said the site, east of Tain, is rated as Grade I star, a reference to its being of international significance.

He said the society was very disappointed with Mr Rinkind's decision.

"It is an example of the Secretary of State going against the advice of his nature conservation advisers, the Nature Conservancy Council."

The development was the subject of an inquiry last September when conservation bodies strongly opposed any kind of disruption on the 2,975 hectare site.

Mr Wynde said the area supported colonies of breeding waders and nesting birds. Altogether there are about fifty different species of birds.

He added that the pipeline and road would damage a large area, including the salt marsh, alter the hydrology, and spoil the coastline.

The conservancy council welcomed Mr Rinkind's provision for detailed monitoring of construction work.

The company say 80 jobs will be created by the yard in an area of high unemployment, an argument recognized by the Reporter of the inquiry.

Airlines split over tickets computer

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

Europe's airlines have split into two rival groups to fight a potential United States takeover of the world travel market.

It had originally been hoped that all leading airlines in Europe would co-operate in producing a single computer reservations system which would be sold to travel agents worldwide. But differences between many of the biggest airlines and problems of managing one large group led to the decision to form two groups.

British Airways, Swissair, KLM, Austrian Airlines and B-Cal have decided to set up one system, Galileo, while SAS, Air France, Iberia and Lufthansa are pressing ahead with the rival Amadeus.

The Amadeus system will be ready in July 1989, its backers say, after an investment of 270 million dollars (£160 million). Galileo, which will have cost less than half as much to set up, should be ready at about the same time.

Both groups are also wooing smaller airlines to persuade them to join the venture which could not only revolutionize travel booking, but create a blueprint for the possible future shape of a merged European airline consortium.

The need for a new computer system became apparent to the European airlines only last year when large US airlines, now making vast profits from renting out their own central computers, began to make inroads into Europe.

It was believed that were they unchallenged they would swamp the market, and create a bias in the system towards American airlines and hotels.

Now the Amadeus group, for example, plans to set up the world's largest civil electronic brain in Munich with 10 IBM main-frame computers linked together and capable of carrying out more than 2,000 business transactions a second. Galileo has not yet decided where its main computer will be located.

At the moment each airline has its own reservations system. The new systems, however, will enable travel agents not only to book flights but also hotels, trains, ferries, cars, theatres and even flowers all in one transaction.

Both groups will use existing American software. Galileo has taken in the United Airlines system, known as Covia, as a full partner, while Amadeus has simply bought equipment from System One, a Texas Air subsidiary.

Killer hunt plea to underworld

Sussex detectives investigating the murder of an elderly woman in Salween, Brighton, are appealing to the local underworld to help them to trace the killer or killers.

Police believe that Mr and Mrs Francis Waters may have been killed by a burglar returning to silence them after another attack on their home last month.

Anyone who may know something about the two burglaries is being urged to use a special confidential telephone line run by Sussex police in the Brighton area.

A team of 70 officers with computers has been assembled to investigate the murders, and the unconfirmed theft of an engagement ring and a watch from the body of the dead woman.

Mr Waters, a former fire security officer aged 86, and his wife Kitty, aged 84, were found dead at the weekend by worried neighbours. They had been suffocated.

Last month their home in Lustrells Close, Salween, was broken into and £100 in cash was taken. During the burglary police think Mrs Waters may have woken and seen the intruder.

Fear of detection may have led the burglar to return.

Prison letters get extra seal

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

New procedures to safeguard the privacy of prisoners' correspondence with their solicitors are to be brought in next week.

The extra protection, which will require that if letters have to be opened it is in the presence of a prisoner, is in settlement of a case brought by a prisoner against the Government before the European Commission of Human Rights.

The present prison standing orders stipulate that letters relating to legal proceedings or an adjudication involving the prisoner are not to be read unless there is reason to suspect that the envelope contains any unauthorized article.

To reduce the risk of accidental opening and to make identification of such letters easier, letters to prisoners

from legal advisers should be double enveloped, the Home Office recommends.

The outer envelope should be addressed to the governor of the prison or detention centre and then the letter should be in a second, marked envelope stating the prisoner's name and number as well as the name, address and telephone number of the firm and a reference with lawyer's or clerk's signature.

Prisoners will also hand in their own letters to post out in sealed envelopes.

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Europe aid sought for beef farms

By John Young

Agriculture Correspondent

Farming leaders are seeking European Community and government help to re-establish a profitable beef industry which will rely on traditional methods and maintain cattle herds in upland areas.

Beef production is the most hard-pressed sector of agriculture, squeezed between unrealistically high prices for calves and static or declining returns on finished animals sent to market.

The main reason for the imbalance is the imposition of dairy quotas three years ago. That has caused a decline in the number of milking cows and a consequent fall in the number of calves for sale.

In recent years traditional grass-fed suckler herds, based on native breeds such as the Hereford and Aberdeen Angus, have fallen victim to intensive systems whereby the male progeny of dairy cows are fattened indoors.

Dairy quotas have drastically shifted the balance to the point where all over Europe Friesian calves are in strong demand and fetching up to £50 a head more.

French veal producers are particularly avid buyers and, according to *Farmers Weekly*, calf exports from the United Kingdom were twice as high in the first six months of this year as in the same period last year. Now is seen as an ideal time to re-establish native suckler beef herds on hill farms.

Train fares cut for off-peak journeys

By Rodney Cowton, Transport Correspondent

British Rail is cutting many of its discount fares for off-peak travellers on its long distance Inter-City services.

For many journeys the reductions, which come into force on October 4, will in effect remove increases which were imposed last June for the summer season. The cuts, which typically amount to £3 or less, apply to Saver fares, which may be up to 60 per cent cheaper than standard return fares.

They are generally available for use outside peak periods, and are designed to encourage people to travel at times when trains are likely to be quiet.

On the east coast main line route from London to Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Inverness, the Saver fares are being reduced by 5 per cent, reverting to the pre-June levels. On the west coast to Glasgow, there will also be adjustments.

Some Saver fares between London, the Midlands and the North-west, will remain unchanged, but there will also be some flat rate increases.

In some cases, where the fare has not been adjusted for 12 months or more, increases may be up to 7.5 per cent. Saver fares between London and the West of England will be reduced by up to 10 per cent, though there will be some increases between Thames Valley stations and south Wales.

Saver fares come in two categories with differing limitations on the days on which they can be used. Examples of return fares in the cheapest (Blue Saver) category after the reductions include: London to Edinburgh £47; London to Plymouth £29; Reading to Swansea £22.

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Police technology: 2

Teaming machine memory with the human eye

Britain is the only country in the world with a national research and development programme dedicated solely to finding new technology to help the police.

Under the direction of Mr Gordon Wasserman, assistant Under-Secretary at the Home Office, the programme involves picking out the latest advances that could speed up detection.

On the face of it, many of those advances are particularly well-suited to detective work. Computers are faster than ever and, crucially, now combine large memory with rapid access to the information.

The Metropolitan Police, for example, plans to put the data-base at the heart of its new Crime Report Information System (CRIS) on 64 optical storage discs, similar to compact discs, each of

Some of the traditional tools used by detectives to trap criminals are being transformed by the advent of fast and "intelligent" technology. In the second of two articles, Robert Matthews reports on how the Home Office hopes to exploit those advances.

which can hold the equivalent of several hundred million words of information. Yet, in spite of that phenomenal capacity, a specific set of data can be retrieved in 15 seconds or less.

Computers are already well-established in the forces as a means of storing, retrieving and processing data. However, the Home Office is taking a more cautious approach to their use in other, more sophisticated applications. In some cases, it believes, the human can still outstrip the fastest computers.

The best example of that is the fingerprint. Britain is unusual in making use of fingerprints at the scene of the crime, rather than using them simply on identification records.

Although a number of automatic fingerprint recognition systems are already on the market, they are, claims the Home Office, not yet as good as human experts in dealing with "cold matching" of prints.

The Home Office is considering building its own system using arrays of the revolutionary Immos Transputer, the British-made "computer on a chip", which can rapidly analyse and compare images.

Information from witnesses enables the computer to choose only a handful of possible candidate pictures from the files; trials have shown that by concentrating on a few pictures, witnesses

are more successful in identifying the correct ones.

Another Home Office project, Photographic Retrieval from Optical Disc (Prod), is aimed at turning photographs into digital form capable of being stored on optical disc.

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Those are computers into which the knowledge and skill of an expert in a particular field has been distilled, so allowing the untrained user to gain access to that expertise by responding to questions set by the computer. Concluded.

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Who built the first HF radio station in a suitcase?

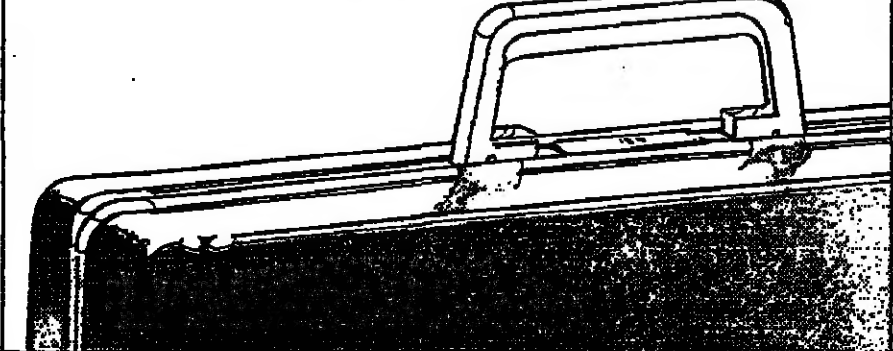
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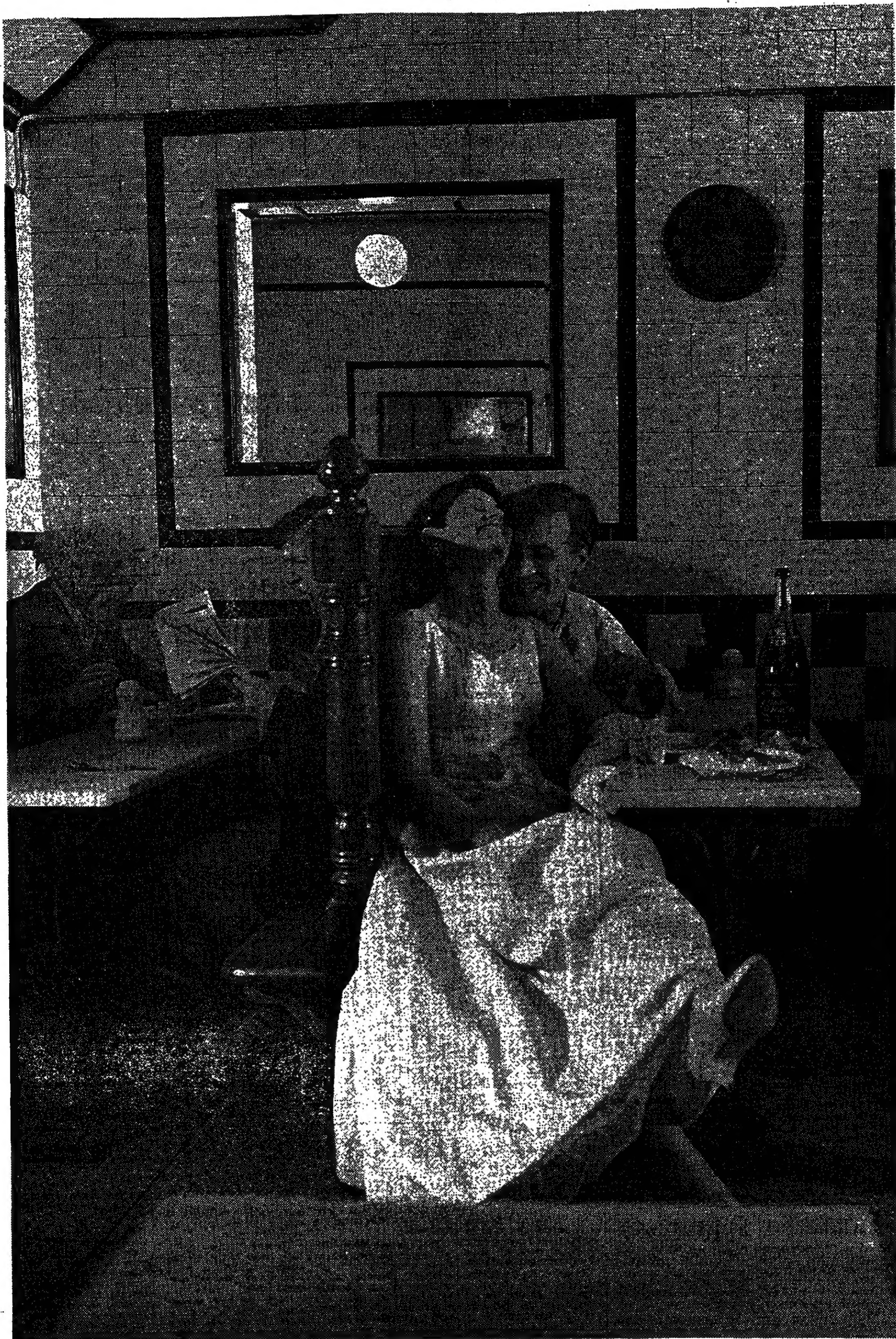
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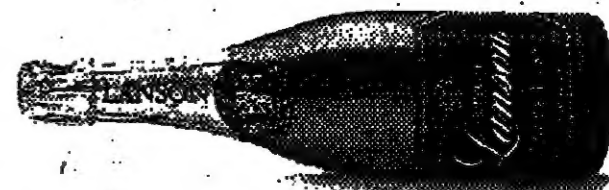
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WORLD SUMMARY

Gandhi men bow out for reshuffle

Delhi — A number of officials of the ruling Congress (I) Party, including the three general secretaries and the treasurer, have submitted their resignations to Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister and party president (Kuldip Nayar writes).

The resignations come amid reports that Mr Gandhi proposes to revamp both the party and his Government. Mr Gandhi's reputation is now at a low ebb and even his credibility is in question after the disclosure that kickbacks have been paid in defence deals.

The spate of resignations was led two days ago by Mr Ghulam Nabi Azad, a Minister of State, who asked Mr Gandhi to use his talents for the party's "revitalization". Mr A.K. Anthony, one of the three general secretaries, has undertaken to rebuild the party in Kerala, where it was defeated by the Communists in state assembly elections. The Minister of State for Finance, Mr Janardhana Poojary, is going to Karnataka to head the party's administration there.

SS Count Iceland jobs galore

Bonn — An elderly West German aristocrat and former SS captain who became a senior official in the Bonn Economics Ministry after the war went on trial here yesterday accused of involvement in the deaths of 220 French Jews who were sent to Auschwitz (John England writes).

Graf (Count) Modest von Korff, aged 78, was chief of the Nazi security police in a district near Paris from 1942 to 1943 when four trainloads of Jews were sent to the extermination camp.

He was put on trial in 1985 charged with the deaths of 166 Jews.

The case was adjourned when the prosecution produced new evidence alleging that he was responsible for a greater number.

Kidnappers' message

Santiago — The Chilean urban guerrilla group which kidnapped Colonel Carlos Carrero last Tuesday yesterday issued a communiqué marking the first anniversary of the ambush which almost killed President Pinochet (Lake Segar writes). The Manuel Rodríguez Patriotic Front included a handwritten letter, apparently signed by the colonel, saying: "Our prestigious Army has lost faith and confidence in our people and we even find ourselves opposing their desire for freedom and democracy."

Waldheim Rabin off rejection to Bonn

Vienna (Reuter) — President Waldheim of Austria yesterday rejected charges by the World Jewish Congress that documents produced by the group prove that he was involved in war crimes.

The documents, shown in Athens on Sunday, were said to indicate that Dr Waldheim had been involved in deporting Greek civilians for slave labour.

Yesterday a spokesman said: "The accusations are false and without foundation." Even Dr Waldheim's signature on a document did not mean that he had himself ordered the action.

Bavdra death threat

Sava (Reuter) — Dr Timoci Bavdra, the deposed Fijian Prime Minister, has pulled out of political peace talks with the rival Alliance Party after death threats and attacks on his supporters, he said in a letter to the Governor-General, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau. He blamed his decision on the radical Taukei movement, who last week severely beat his spokesman with spears and clubs.

Mr Ahmed Ali, for the Alliance, said his party was not behind attacks or threats on Dr Bavdra and his supporters and regretted his withdrawal from the talks.

Weapon sales plot

Italian dynasty is shaken by scandal

From Roger Boyes, Rome

Could one of Italy's top industrialists really be part of a plot to funnel Iranian arms to terrorists in Europe? Has he been selling hundreds of thousands of mines to Iran? And has the Sicilian Mafia been acting as a courier?

The tentacles of Italy's arms-for-Iran scandal are stretching far and wide, touching the very heart of the Italian Establishment.

Yesterday's announcement that the arrested industrialist, Signor Ferdinando Borletti, and his son, Giovanni, had engaged some of the country's top defence lawyers came as no surprise. Nor did a vague statement from his company, Valsella Meccanotecnica, declaring that they sold only "innocent weapons".

The Borlettis are a Milan dynasty of the highest standing and they have many political friends. Ferdinando, aged 65, still has immense power, sitting on the board of Fiat and publishing *Il Sole/24 Ore*, one of the best established business dailies in Italy.

But Valsella, Signor Borletti's arms and engineering company, half owned by Fiat, is caught in the usual bind of European arms manufacturers. The dilemma is how to obey ever-tighter regulations on arms sales and at the same time secure a slice in the biggest weapons market of the world, the Gulf.

Since October, 1984, it has been forbidden to sell arms to Iran. But a French magazine reported last month that Valsella, which specializes in anti-tank and anti-personnel, anti-tank and sea mines, has been selling its

wares to Iran since 1981 without interruption.

An investigation was started and the prosecutor, Signor Giovanni Pansicchio, says he has evidence of at least two illicit deals. In late 1986 Valsella sent 30,000 anti-personnel mines ostensibly to the Nigerian Army. In fact, says the prosecutor, they went via Switzerland to Syria and from there to Iran.

The second order came this year and, again according to the prosecutor, was for two million mines which went via a Spanish company to Syria and then again to Iran.

The prosecutor says that confiscated documents show Valsella executives knew of the Syrian connection. Valsella denies this. What is clear is that Italian weapons are now coming back to Italy, courtesy of a Middle Eastern power.

Moreover, the transport of these arms is along a drug-trafficking route and is therefore being handled by the Mafia. The intriguing possibility of the Mafia helping to supply subversive groups looms large over the case.

But there are important gaps. First, the prosecution is very vague about the destination of the guns and drugs. Second, it is not clear that the confiscated documents can prove each individual link of the chain.

The initial hurdle will be to prove that Valsella knowingly provided arms to Iran: Italy's best lawyers will be trying their hardest to shoot holes in the evidence and protect the lone dynasty of the Borlettis.

The escalating war in Chad

French forces shoot down Libyan bomber

From Susan MacDonald, Paris

Firing a Hawk missile, French forces in Chad shot down one of a group of Libyan Tu-22 supersonic bombers carrying out a raid over the capital, Ndjamena, yesterday, reportedly killing the three crew members. The action was confirmed by the French Ministry of Defence. Libyan aircraft also raided Abéché, where French forces have just reconstructed an airstrip to support Ndjamena airport.

The raid, seen as retaliation against Chad's invasion of Libyan territory at the weekend, was the first by the Libyan Air Force over Ndjamena since February last year, when

three bombs were dropped on the airport. That attack led France to send troops to assist Chad.

The Chad Embassy in Paris said that one bomb was dropped on Ndjamena yesterday and five on Abéché, 440 miles to the east, where two civilians were killed.

After the raid, the Libyan news agency, Jana, warned civilian aircraft in Chad to keep out of the way and appealed to foreign embassy staff and foreign nationals to leave Ndjamena "for their own safety".

This French action against a Libyan aircraft brings French "defensive" forces in Chad into direct conflict with Libya, a situation they have tried to avoid over the past four years, when

French forces have twice been sent in to defend the Government of President Habré.

M. Jean-Bernard Raimond, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, said in Paris yesterday that France was not behind the Chad Army's intervention in Libya, but that it would continue to give aid to Chad for its defence.

"With regard to the disputed Aouzou Strip, we have always been in favour of a negotiated solution, although our records show that the solution belongs to Chad, based on the colonial frontiers," he said. The fact that France finds itself in an increasingly uncomfortable position in Chad was confirmed by M. Raimond's insistence that Paris had tried to dissuade

President Habré from invading the Strip.

Chad's other supporter with military equipment and financial aid is the United States, which cannot be displeased at seeing Chad forces teaching Colonel Gaddafi a lesson, even though this dangerous game is provoking strong Libyan reaction.

● BEIRUT: Libya confirmed that one of its planes was hit yesterday during "successful" air raids on Ndjamena airport and the military base at Abéché (Reuter reports).

Jana, monitored here, said French jets and American missiles confronted our air force and one of our warplanes was hit.

Alarm grows in Paris as wily Habré makes the running

By Philip Jacobson

To the unannounced dismay of French military insiders, the crudely effective strategy of President Hissène Habré of Chad to draw his principal ally more deeply into the desert conflict with Colonel Gaddafi appears to be paying off handsomely.

Each increase in the fighting over the past week or two, whether initiated by the Libyans or by President Habré's flying columns in their Toyota trucks, has nudged the French Government further from the line it has been striving to hold since Colonel Gaddafi's invading force was forced to retreat earlier this year.

It was never likely that President Habré would pay

much heed to the nervous voices in Paris urging him to off his advance once the Libyans were pushed out of Chad altogether.

A shrewd and calculating operator, France's most formidable enemy when he was leading his guerrillas against the Chad government of the day, President Habré understands perfectly how the tail can wag the dog.

No sooner had President Mitterrand publicly criticized his recent incursion into the disputed Aouzou Strip — far beyond the 16th parallel which constitutes the red line

France has drawn against Libyan military action — than the Chad forces were themselves routed by a surprise attack, spearheaded by Colo-

nel Gaddafi's powerful Air Force.

Armchair strategists have always argued that President Habré's exuberant battlefield commanders would be dangerously exposed once they strayed beyond the limits of French air cover.

Yet far from learning a hard lesson, perhaps retreating into Chad territory to calm French nerves, the Toyota brigades promptly struck deeper into Libya proper with last Sunday's audacious assault on a key air base.

The message to Paris was unmistakable, and to rub it in officials in Ndjamena let it be known that the Reagan Administration had supplied satellite maps of the Libyan

positions. Washington's evident enthusiasm for a campaign that has already damaged Colonel Gaddafi's standing severely is further reflected in reports that Stinger anti-aircraft missiles may soon be provided to President Habré's forces.

As government sources in Paris ruefully acknowledge, with enough such sophisticated cover against air attack President Habré's tactical reliance — such as it is — on French planes could well be reduced.

While Paris calls plaintively for Chad to solve his quarrel with Colonel Gaddafi by diplomatic means, well-placed sources acknowledge, through gritted teeth, that President

Habré remains firmly in the driving seat.

The French understand very well how President Habré is seeking to ensure them in the desolate sand dunes of the Aouzou Strip and resentment against the Chad leader has been sharpening perceptibly.

According to well-informed sources in Paris, there is growing suspicion that Chad has been deliberately misleading its ally about events on the battlefield (one Libyan "attack" on the Chad outpost of Bardai last month is believed to have been a complete fiction).

For the first time since his forces began driving the Liby-

ans out of Chad, there are veiled suggestions that the French may have to clip President Habré's wings in the near future. One way of doing so would be to cut back sharply on the vast military supplies he still receives from them.

The French are also eager to "persuade" the Chad leader to address himself to the vast economic problems facing his poverty-stricken nation and also to moderate his repressive domestic policies.

How they do so is another matter, but it is clear that French patience is beginning to wear thin. When President Habré visited Paris in mid-July he is said to have been received extremely coolly.

Severe setback for Alfonsín as Peronists enjoy election success

From Edmundo Cae, Buenos Aires

President Alfonsín's Radical party suffered a severe, unexpected defeat in important provincial and legislative elections in Argentina on Sunday, losing its absolute majority in the Chamber of Deputies and the governorship of the key Buenos Aires province.

The opposition Peronists made a significant comeback from their defeats in the past two national elections, winning 16 of the country's 22 provinces and adding three national deputies for a total of 106 seats in the 254-member lower house of Congress.

The Peronist victory in the provinces extended from Santa Cruz in the far south to the entire north with the exception of Corrientes. The Radicals were able to hold only Córdoba and Río Negro and take Tucumán province from the Peronists. Three other provinces, including Corrientes, were won by regional parties.

In Buenos Aires, where public opinion polls had predicted a difference of only 1.5 per cent between the two leading candidates, Señor Antonio Cafiero, the Peronist, won with 45.7 per cent of the vote against 38.7 per cent for his Radical opponent, Señor Juan Manuel Casella.

In the Chamber of Deputies

the Radicals, who had enjoyed an absolute majority since the return of democracy in 1983, lost 14 seats, reducing their total to 115 but maintaining their position as the largest single block. The party had been widely expected to be deprived of its two-vote absolute majority, but most observers had predicted a loss of five to seven seats at most.

Señor Antonio Troccoli, the Interior Minister, told a press conference at which he admitted the Radical defeat that the Peronists were now going to share the administration "during this period of transition". He added that the opposition party had recovered some of the votes it lost in the 1983 and 1985 elections, but said the results were not "catastrophic for the governing party".

The Radicals' sole consolation was their victory in the important province of Córdoba and their continued strength in the federal capital, where they won 38.5 per cent of the vote against the Peronists' 23.6 per cent.

More significant was the strength of the Union of the Democratic Centre party — its 18 per cent of the vote was almost double what it achieved in the capital in 1985, and increased its



Peronists Señor Antonio Cafiero, left, and Señor Luis Macaya embracing in Buenos Aires yesterday as they heard of their party's victories over President Alfonsín's Radicals.

representation in the lower house from one to three members. The biggest loser nationally was the leftist Intransigent Party, which received only 2.8 per cent of the vote in Buenos Aires province, compared with 10 per cent two years ago.

● Thousands celebrate: Thousands of Peronists celebrated in front of party headquarters

in Buenos Aires, waving flags, beating drums and flashing the victory salute (Reuter reports).

"Perón, Perón," they chanted, launching into the song extolling the late Juan Perón, party founder.

Only isolated incidents of violence were reported during the election campaign. A

broad spectrum of politicians applauded the ballots as an example of the democratic maturity of the nation's 19.4 million registered voters.

The Peronists, with close trade union ties, campaigned for an increase in spending on social welfare and a moratorium in payments on the \$32.7 billion foreign debt.

Comfort for generals, page 12

Narrow vote rekindles hope of banned Turkish leaders

From Rasit Gurdilek, Ankara

Turkey yesterday decided to allow more than 200 politicians, including two former Prime Ministers, to return to the political arena five years before a 10-year ban on their political activity was due to expire.

But the result of the national referendum was extremely close. The banned politicians polled 11,619,901 votes to 11,508,883 cast in support of Mr Turgut Ozal, the Turkish Prime Minister, who opposed their rehabilitation. He claimed that these politicians, who presided over Turkey's decline into political turmoil in the late 1970s, would once again reduce the country to chaos.

Even before all the votes had been counted, Mr Ozal on Sunday surprised the nation by announcing his intention to hold a general election in November, a year before his present mandate expires.

The referendum result con-

firms that he commands the backing of half the country's electorate, and he is confident that his Motherland Party — which holds 250 of the 400 seats in the Turkish Parliament — will secure another term in office with an absolute majority.

Mr Ozal, whose decision to go to the country has to be approved by Parliament, has suggested November 1 as polling date, allowing for a 10-day election campaign.

Meanwhile, one of the victors of the referendum, Mr Süleyman Demirel, a former Prime Minister, seemed set for an almost immediate return to the political fray. Mr Husamettin Cindoruk, leader of the True Path Party, who remained loyal to Mr Demirel, announced that he was making way for the "true leader". Mr Demirel is expected to take over the chairmanship of True Path before the end of the month.

Mr Erdal Inonu and other leaders of the main opposition Social Democratic Populist Party, which has 62 seats, are also talking of victory in a general election. They are apparently hoping to capitalize on a possible split in the conservative vote between Mr Ozal's party and that of Mr Demirel.

Mr Ozal, however, is not expected to rely only on the popularity shown towards him in the referendum. Political observers believe that, despite accelerating inflation, he will use huge extra-budgetary funds to give credit and cash benefits to farmers, workers and civil servants.

They also think that Mr Ozal will again resort to a tactic used successfully in the referendum — playing on the public's fears of a return to the bickering and violence of the years before the military coup in 1980.

German leaders pledge to prevent another war

Continued from page 1

Haydn in 1792, the Chancellor was at pains to counteract the Honecker line by stressing common German culture and nationhood.

Millions of Germans in East and West Germany and in Berlin acknowledged two states yet longed for unity. "They want to come together because they belong together," he said. The West German constitution called on the whole German people to achieve unity through self-determination.

"The German Question remains open," Herr Kohl said. The Chancellor, referring to the sufferings of division, urged Herr Honecker to "silence weapons at the Wall for ever".

The two German leaders' second and final round of talks today will show whether the visit has brought what many in Bonn expect: concessions from Herr Honecker over human rights and freedom of movement, in ex-

change for further West German credits and subsidies.

Agreements on scientific and environmental co-operation are to be signed today before Herr Honecker begins his travels around West Germany.

The real significance of the trip, however, is that the man once despised in West Germany for building the Berlin Wall has been received as an honoured guest. Herr Honecker had to salute the honour guard from the West German Army, regarded in the East as an imperialist force, but had the immense satisfaction of seeing the East German communist flag aloft in Bonn.

West Germans hope that, in return, Herr Honecker will take to heart Herr Kohl's powerful reminder to his guest last night that German history teaches us the value of the freedoms upheld by the West, the evil of using people for political ends, and the "absolute worth" of the individual in society.

Chinese torture mars image of Deng's reforms

By Caroline Moorehead

Despite China's new commitment to human rights, expressed in newspapers and press communiques since the beginning of 1987, the torture and ill-treatment of prisoners remains a persistent and widespread problem.

According to a new report published by Amnesty International today, suspects are being beaten, whipped, hung up by the arms and brutally assaulted with electric batons in police stations and detention centres to extract confessions.

The Chinese Government's concern about torture has become increasingly evident from the unprecedented publicity now being given to the subject. This has not prevented police. Com-

munist Party officials and security units continuing to practise what some Chinese press commentators have described as a "straborn disease" which has persisted because of the "residual influence of the ways of the Cultural Revolution".

During these years, 1966-76, torture was routinely used to extract confessions from prisoners. In 1979 legislation was finally brought in to prohibit torture and ill-treatment and punish those responsible.

In 1983, however, the Government launched a campaign against crime. Within three years more than a million people were reported to have been sentenced, and it was in the course of this crackdown that the use of torture

and ill-treatment seems to have intensified.

The stories gathered by Amnesty International and published today come from the Chinese press as well as from former prisoners and their relations. In one case in Baoshan city, in Yunnan province, police seeking confessions after two thefts tortured more than 100 out of 201 suspects — one died and two committed suicide. Another case concerned more than a dozen detainees packed head to head on the floor of cells of three square metres "like frozen yellow fish".

Torture has included the tightening of handcuffs so that they cut into the flesh "until the bone showed", prolonged periods of solitary confinement,

and the "hanging aeroplane" in which prisoners are suspended with both hands tied behind their back.

Despite this high-level public condemnation of torture, convicted torturers continue to receive lenient sentences. A police officer alleged to have crippled 26 suspects was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

In its report, Amnesty International calls for proper safeguards against violations of the human rights of detainees, something that is still lacking under Chinese law. These would include legal limits on incommunicado detention and guarantees that detainees would be brought promptly before judges.

just take someone shouting slogans and it would be a repeat of 1980."

In 1980 the military leadership of General Chun blamed Mr Kim for inciting the Kwangju uprising against the Government that was bloodily suppressed. Mr Kim was arrested soon afterwards and sentenced to death for sedition. The US State Department said that the case against Mr Kim had no merit and the sentence was commuted.

In Kwangju Mr Kim Dae Jung was touching on the Government's most sensitive spots, by visiting the graveyard where the Army's victims are buried, underlining what many believe is the murderous illegitimacy of the regime, the mantle of which Mr Roh Tae Woo is hoping to inherit as the next President.

Supporters fear that if Mr Kim Dae Jung and his namesake, Mr Kim Young Sam, both contest the presidency, the opposition vote will be so hopelessly split that the ruling Democratic Justice Party will snatch victory from what now appears near-certain defeat. They hope Mr Kim Dae Jung will hold back this time to allow the less controversial Mr Kim Young Sam take the presidency.

But for the moment Mr Kim Dae Jung seems determined to claim his prize in spite of warnings that precisely the same kind of squabbling allowed General Chun to seize power in late 1979.

Mr Kim Young Sam is pushing for an early decision on a single candidate. Mr Kim Dae Jung is holding back till the end of the month.

In the meantime, the two men's factions within the Reunification Democratic Party have appointed mediators to try to reach an agreement. On the outcome the democratic future of South Korea may depend.

Bangladesh flood disaster

Fishermen reap big harvest where paddy farmers toiled

From Michael Hamlyn, Jessore, Bangladesh

To fly over Bangladesh is to see a drowned world — mile after square mile of floodwaters still cover the paddy-fields where the country's vital winter harvest had been growing.

In many places, only the thatched or corrugated-iron roofs of the huddles of family farm houses, *baris* built around compounds a foot or so higher than the fields, appear above water.

The fields themselves, in those areas where the water is receding, emerge resembling long-haired rugs put through a washing machine. Where the crop is not so advanced, they resemble badly worn towels.

The different heights of the paddies show through as a patchwork of different greens: blue-green where the water is still deep, olive where the paddy shows, and a brilliant emerald where a well-advanced growth stands above the water.

In many areas, however, nothing shows at all, except clusters of trees surrounding the *baris*, and the water stretches away to the horizon like a liquid prairie. Where the water is draining away, carrying the topsoil with it, the stream is the colour of rich milky coffee.

But what is a nightmare for farmers is less so for fishermen. Fish washed out of fish-farm ponds by the floods are thriving in the flooded fields, providing a useful protein

supplement to the cereal rations.

Fishermen harvest their catch in fields of grain: one proudly showed off a pot full of tiki-fish, a local delicacy, which he had netted. Bots take short cuts across the formerly dry land, and a picturesque square-rigged country boat used one of a line of electric pylons marching solemnly through the floods as a mooring post.

Raw red wounds mark the metal roads where the floodwaters have ripped away the surface. Bridges and cul-

verts have been washed away and fragile lines of bamboo poles have been hastily lashed together to help people move around. In Monirampur, a little to the south of the cantonment town of Jessore in the south-west, the Army has built a Bailey bridge to link two economically dependent communities separated by the failure of a road bridge not much more than 10 years old.

Although the waters are indeed receding, the term is relative. In Hasardanga village, part of the Monirampur sub-district, they have in the

past two weeks fallen by a foot — you can tell by the green marks left on the walls of any building robust enough still to be standing.

For Mrs Musammad Zora, a clearly malnourished child, balanced against her breast as she sits awash on a raft of banana-tree logs, it is not enough. Her fellow villagers still wade waist-deep in the water which inundated their homes and fields a fortnight ago. At the present rate they will still be wading in a fortnight's time.

They, like Mrs Zora, complain that they are hungry, and that the only ration they have received is wheat flour (the Bengalis are big rice eaters). "What we really need is fish to cook on," one said. It is difficult to imagine how they find a dry enough space to sleep in, let alone food to cook with in their waterlogged or collapsed *baris*.

Floods have come rarely to this part of the country, and the people have been tempted into building their houses of mud bricks.

We visit them in flat-bottomed fibreglass boats of the Army Engineer Corps as a delegation from the Kuwait Council of Ministers distributes biscuits and saris.

The sector commander, Major-General Harun Ahmed Chowdhury, declares: "For at least 80 years of our history, we have never experienced a more devastating flood than this one."

Appeal for £500,000

The British charity, Christian Aid, will launch a public appeal this week for £500,000 for the victims of the floods in Bangladesh who face the prospect of two months without shelter, food or fuel (Paul Valley writes).

Until now the development agency has been supplying funds for the emergency from its general coffers, but reports from Bangladesh over the weekend have convinced officials that the situation is so grave that substantial extra funds will be needed.

Christian Aid works in Bangladesh by supporting the efforts of indigenous development groups. The chief of these, Gonastasthaya Kendra, which is also supported by War on Want, has already launched 50 water-purifying

projects to forestall the deadly diarrhoeal diseases that are spread through contaminated water.

It has also turned over a massive bakery to 24-hour production of cooked rice and vegetables and parboiled rice cakes for distribution to peasants who have lost their cooking stoves.

Already Christian Aid has allocated another £30,000 for rebuilding houses, restocking fish ponds and providing seeds and seedlings which are being flown to the Rangpur and Nilphamari districts where the waters are receding.

War on Want yesterday launched an appeal for a further £100,000. "The original appeal for £50,000 has now almost been reached," a spokeswoman said.

Festival honour for a star



Bette Davis, the American actress, pensively smoking a cigarette before a press conference in the French resort of Deauville, where some of the films she starred in will be shown at this week's festival. The actress, aged 79, is to be awarded the Legion of Honour on Thursday.

French provoke fears in Pacific

From Stephen Taylor, Port Vila, Vanuatu

The 13 nations of the South Pacific Forum are to have an emergency meeting this week to discuss resistance to next Sunday's French-sponsored referendum on the future of New Caledonia.

A Foreign Ministry official said yesterday that the meeting would be held on Thursday or Friday, either here or in Papua New Guinea. The meeting was at first to have involved just the Melanesian "spearhead" countries, the three most vocal supporters of New Caledonia's indigenous Kanak minority.

That the entire 13-nation forum has now become involved indicates mounting regional dismay at France's determination to hold on to the tiny archipelago. The referendum — on whether the French majority population favours continued ties with France — can have only one outcome, not least since most Kanaks are boycotting it.

For some months there has been movement towards a pan-Melanesian union, which would cement ties between South Pacific states and the main independence group in New Caledonia, the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front, in an attempt to put pressure on France to de-

colonize. This week's meeting is a step in that direction.

Vanuatu has been particularly critical of France, partly as a result of its own difficulties in obtaining independence. Its non-aligned position is a legacy of its baffling and inefficient condominium days under Britain and France. Under this joint rule, the 70 or so islands — then known as the New Hebrides — had two currencies, two sets of postage stamps, two education systems, two police forces and two jails.

But anti-French sentiment was raised to a new level on Saturday when, in a petition to President Mitterrand, local community leaders, including Father Walter Lini, said Vanuatu would "reconsider its relations with France" if the referendum went ahead. Father Lini signed as president of the ruling Vanuatu Party, not as Prime Minister.

Vanuatu's hostility to Paris, along with its non-alignment, made it the natural focus for Libya's attempts recently to open a People's Bureau in the Pacific. In April, Father Lini's Government established diplomatic relations with Tripoli, to the alarm of France, which saw Vanuatu as a possible platform for Libyan-sponsored violence. The humiliations heaped on Colonel Gaddafi regime's in its conflict with Chad could have made New Caledonia an inviting theatre for reprisals.

Australia, too, was concerned by the development. But, in the eyes of regional analysts, Canberra badly overreacted when Mr Bill Hayden, the Foreign Minister, made a secret pre-dawn flight to discuss "the Libyan connection" with Mr David Lange, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, an action which set alarm bells ringing across the Pacific.

The Government has said that it would never allow Vanuatu to be used as a base for external violence, and the strength of the church here would be a powerful influence against such an eventuality.

Indeed, it is partly because of the clergy's opposition that, in spite of the establishment of diplomatic relations, the Government has resisted Libyan pressure for a People's Bureau.

Riots shut schools in Burma

Rangoon (Reuters) — Burma has ordered all schools and universities to close after students rioted in protest against a government decision to make void 80 per cent of the country's banknotes.

State radio said that government employees and pensioners would be repaid August salaries and pensions, but gave no indication that others would be able to redeem invalidated notes.

Asylum offer

Kampala (AP) — Uganda has offered temporary asylum to ousted Burundian President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza after the new military junta in his country refused to allow him to return home, a Ugandan Cabinet minister said.

Travel curb

Johannesburg (AFP) — The passport of the Secretary-General of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, Mr Jay Naidoo, was withdrawn as he was about to board an aircraft on his way to Australia, trade unionists said.

Glacier fast

Belluno, Italy (Reuters) — A mountain rescue helicopter brought a 24-year-old Polish refugee to safety after he had fasted for six days on a glacier in the Italian Dolomite range seeking political asylum.

Deport order

Athens (AP) — The Greek Supreme Court upheld a lower court's decision ordering the extradition to Italy of a convicted Red Brigades member, Maurizio Folini.

Afghan talks

Geneva (AP) — Pakistan and Afghanistan resumed indirect talks on an Afghan peace settlement after indications that Moscow wants a compromise to allow it to withdraw its troops.

Four crushed

Warsaw (AP) — Four people were crushed to death when a strong gust of wind caused a wall to collapse in a building undergoing restoration work in the south-western city Jelenia Gora.

Jumblatt woos the Iranians

Druze bid for Waite's freedom

From Robert Fisk, west Beirut

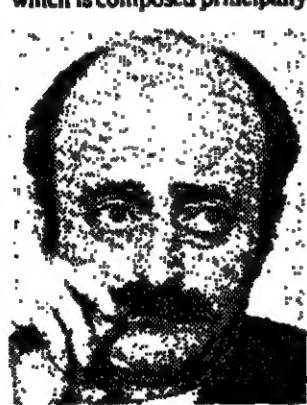
Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Lebanese Druze leader, has been initiating a series of contacts with Iranian diplomats and members of the pro-Iran Hezbollah (Party of God) movement in Lebanon in an apparent attempt to secure the release of Mr Terry Waite, the Archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy.

Mr Jumblatt has also been showing a remarkable new enthusiasm for the Iranian revolution, talking about a "strategic alliance" between Iran and what he called "progressives in Lebanon", an obvious reference to his own Progressive Socialist Party. The Druze leader's "Islamization" seems to be similarly motivated by a desire to help to free the English lay preacher who was afforded Mr Jumblatt's personal protection until he disappeared in west Beirut on January 20.

Shortly afterwards, Mr Jumblatt publicly accused Hezbollah of having kidnapped Mr Waite, a statement which he later amended, saying that the Party of God had

not responded to his appeal for assistance. Over the past four weeks, however, Mr Jumblatt has journeyed up the Bekaa Valley from his home in Moukhtara to the city of Baalbek to talk with Sheikh Sobhi Tofaili, head of the Shia Muslim Hezbollah movement in eastern Lebanon.

He told the sheikh and other pro-Iran officials that the Progressive Socialist Party — which is composed principally



Mr Jumblatt: enthusiastic for Khomeini revolution.

of members of the Druze community but contains some Sunni Muslims — was "in solidarity" with their struggle against America and supported Iran's "confrontation with American fleets" in the Gulf. Mr Jumblatt's own home territory in the Chouf and Meiri mountains came under repeated shelling from Israeli warships in 1983 and 1984, an experience with which the Iranians can identify now that they are accusing the Americans of interfering in the Gulf war.

A few days after Mr Jumblatt's unprecedented visit to Sheikh Tofaili, the Iranian Ambassador to Lebanon, Mr Ahmad Dastmalchian, paid a visit to Mr Jumblatt in Moukhtara in the Chouf, where both men talked about the worth of a strategic alliance with Iran. At the same time, Mr George Hawi, leader of the Lebanese Communist Party and a close ally of Mr Jumblatt, was moved suddenly to send a cable of condolence to Iranian officials on the deaths of the Iranian pilgrims in Mecca.

Mr Jumblatt still publicly insists that he knows nothing of Mr Waite's fate, a subject which continues to provoke almost daily reports in the Arab press, most — if not all — of which are untrue.

Having put it about that the archbishop's envoy was variously imprisoned in the basement of the Iranian Embassy in Beirut, freighted out of Lebanon in a coffin, had died in captivity, and been seen driving through the Bekaa, the Kuwaiti newspaper *as-Sayass* tried to kill him off again yesterday.

It claimed that he had been shot in the head in January while trying to escape from his kidnappers' car and that the British Embassy in Lebanon had subsequently been informed of his death.

In west Beirut, however, it is still being said that Mr Waite is alive, in reasonably good health and held captive in the same southern suburbs of Beirut to which he was apparently taken on the night of his disappearance.

Italian MPs ready to back Gulf force

From Roger Boyes, Rome

The Italian Parliament, showing a marked reluctance for gunboat diplomacy in the Gulf, yesterday questioned whether a task force should be sent to the region (Roger Boyes writes).

But the Senate seemed set to approve the Government's initiative — provided some essential conditions were met.

Before the upper chamber convened yesterday, Signor Bartolo Ciccardini, a leading Christian Democrat and a spokesman for the parliamentary defence commission, declared there must be three guarantees before the task force of minesweepers, frigates and support ships was dispatched.

He sought a clear statement of goals and commitment to collaboration with the British, French and US fleets; the arrangement of a naval and air base for repairs, supplies and

possible reinforcement; and the need for Air Force support to protect the Italian flotilla.

The decision to send a task force was triggered by an Iranian raid on an Italian container vessel last week.

● KUWAIT: Iran's senior envoy here is among five of its representatives ordered to leave over recent missile attacks on the country, diplomats sources said yesterday (Reuters reports).

They said the Charge d'Affaires, Mr Muhammad Bageri, who heads the mission in the absence of an ambassador, is at present in Iran and would not be allowed back.

They named the other diplomats as the Third Secretary, Mr Hatem Nasseri, and attachés Mr Hosein Dastui, who is the embassy's chief interpreter, Mr Ahmad Nori, and Mr Abdullah Allahdadi.

Only two Tehran diplomats — the First Secretary, Mr Muhammad Farouhi, and an attaché, Mr Reza Mirabian — will be allowed to remain with non-diplomatic staff, which the sources estimated at 25 people.

Of the five declared *persona non grata*, those now in the country have until Saturday to leave.

Kuwait says Iran fired three missiles at its territory last week, including a Chinese-

made Silkorm that struck the coast near an oil refinery and damaged houses early on Friday.

● GENEVA: Mr Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, yesterday expressed concern about "dangerous developments" in the Gulf and accused the United States and Israel of escalating tension in the region (AP reports).

Mr Arafat told a UN meeting on Palestine of his "deepest concern for the increase in tension and navies in the Gulf region."

He said the Gulf region "is witnessing dangerous developments because of the Iraqi-Iranian war and the consequent massing and heavy presence of the navies, especially the US Navy."

● Meeting with Israelis: Mr Arafat said he would meet a delegation of visiting Israeli parliamentarians in Geneva (Reuters reports).

Manila mutineers will be sent to fight rebels

Manila (Reuters) — The Philippine Army yesterday began freeing soldiers who staged an abortive coup 10 days ago and said the danger of another revolt had waned.

Colonel Honesto Isleta said that the men, who had been held on ships in Manila Bay, would go to camps for "re-training and re-orientation" and would then be sent to fight communist NPA guerrillas.

The Army said that the 56 mutineers, including a colonel, released yesterday were the first of several hundred who would be freed. More than 1,000 rebels are detained on two ships.

Sensors quoted the head of the armed forces, General Fidel Ramos, as saying: "There is a possibility of a new attempt to disrupt the Government, but not of the same size and dimension as on August 28."

The Marine commander, Brigadier-General Rodolfo Biazon, said that the 800 to 1,000 rebels still at large could pose a guerrilla threat, but "they cannot threaten any camp or installation."

A spokesman for President Aquino yesterday hinted that she was keeping her options open on calls for the sacking of her two closest civilian advisers, the Executive Secretary, Mr Joker Arroyo, and the Presidential Legal Counsel, Mr Teodoro Locsin.

Soldiers have accused the two Cabinet ministers of meddling in army operations and mocking its ability to fight.

"The President said that she will make her decision (on Arroyo and Locsin) at the appropriate time," the spokesman said. The remark appeared to tone down earlier statements by President Aquino that she would not reshuffle her Cabinet.

Life remains bleak on the frontiers of glasnost

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

Nothing points more forcibly to the severe limits of glasnost, as it affects travel, than the rare opportunity of a two-way crossing of the main Soviet road frontier post with the West.

This year's annual summer trek northwards to service The Times Moscow office car in Helsinki was no exception. It began with a brief but disconcerting period of detention by KGB border guards and later by the militia in the historic town of Vyborg, the place where Lenin awaited the call of the Central Committee of the Bolshevik Party to move to Petrograd to lead the Revolution.

The breakfast-time detention occurred because an apparently well-intentioned Russian lorry driver had provided directions to the border which led this correspondent along one of the many roads that are out of bounds to Westerners — no explanation why, nor are there any signposts to show that a road is out of bounds.

The first sign of trouble came when a young KGB guard in a camouflage uniform and sporting a dagger in his belt emerged from a watchtower on top of which a colleague, wearing a greatcoat against the unseasonal chill, was using binoculars to survey the surrounding countryside through a thick mist. The border defence units have been ordered to tighten up procedures since the embarrassment caused by the Matthias Rust affair.

Although my trip had been notified to the Soviet Foreign Ministry the required 48 hours in advance — the procedure necessary for all journeys outside a 25-mile radius of Moscow for Western residents — it transpired that permission had been granted only for travel on one particular road.

After the confiscation of my documents and a 40-minute wait for mysterious telephone calls, I was escorted by military truck No 55-80 for questioning by the Vyborg militia.

A stern lecture and questions from a woman Soviet investigator followed after the production of the regulations relating to travel by foreigners, who are not encouraged to stop at roadblocks, even on authorized routes. After signing a protocol of my

explanation for the mistake — a procedure to which Western diplomats are told never to agree without proper legal advice — I was permitted to proceed with a militia escort until I reached the M10 highway leading to the Torfyanovka frontier post. The farewell wave from my escort was noticeably more friendly than any contact during the previous two hours.

The trip also provided telling insights into the rigours of ordinary life in the Soviet provinces, where the



Gorbachev reforms have so far had little effect in eliminating the all-pervasive shortages.

In the shabby centre of Vyborg (population 70,000), Soviet shoppers were competing vigorously to buy tinned peas newly arrived from Hungary.

In a dark, vegetable shop on Leningrad Avenue, the only fresh produce available, despite the summer season, was yellowing cabbage, green and inedible potatoes, and a limp selection of unwashed radishes.

Although Vyborg is a Baltic port, in the only fish shop all that was for sale were evil-smelling salted whitefish and smoked sprats.

The shock of the pathetic inadequacy of supplies was all the greater because just across the border in Finland, whose forces lost control of the town in the Second World War, shops in even the smallest villages were piled high with fresh produce of all varieties. The contrast cannot be lost on the estimated 30,000 Soviet citizens — most from the privileged echelons of communist society — who travel to Finland each year.

At the Soviet frontier post leading through a newly-fenced road to the Finnish post at Vaalimäki, the growth of the drugs problem inside the Soviet Union was indicated by the barking of four special dogs — two alsatians and two spaniels — based there with their blue-uniformed handlers to check all vehicles. A Finnish tourist whose car was being turned inside out said that they were also trained to sniff out explosives.

Despite these canine sleuths, the atmosphere on the border was relatively relaxed. On the way out, the Soviet customs men were anxious to know if I was carrying any ions and, on my return, pornographic videos. The answer being negative in both cases, they turned their attention to a paperback history of the Soviet Union, but that was also permitted to pass in both directions.

When I returned, most attention was being directed at a small number of hardy Westerners, who seemed happy enough to endure all the difficulties in order to enjoy one of the most unusual motoring holidays available in Europe.

SPECTRUM

When the bill doesn't ring true

Thousands of people each year believe their telephone bills are higher than they should be; the difficulty is proving it. Tony Dawe investigates — and finds an American solution

Every telephone subscriber's nightmare struck Bryan Yates when he opened his quarterly bill at the end of February this year. Expecting to see the usual demand for £80 or thereabouts, made up of calls to family and friends in the Woking area, to colleagues in the Coldharbour village cricket team and — only a handful of times each year — to his brother near Bristol, instead he found himself staring in horror at a bill for £340.

He could think of no reason for the dramatic increase and, like tens of thousands of customers who believe they have been overcharged each year, wrote promptly to British Telecom to complain. Like almost all the others, he was told his meter had registered the number of units charged and he should pay up or be disconnected. Yates duly paid, but vowed to keep a close watch on the use of his home telephone. When the next quarter's bill came to £429, he decided to investigate.

The result of his inquiries and those by *The Times* show that Yates is almost certainly a victim of "crashing in", the most alarming of the many faults in the telephone network which can add untraceable sums to the bill.

"I could remember several crossed lines," he says. "On some occasions, the calls I interrupted were still there when I picked the phone up again. One even remained on my line for an hour." On some of the crossed lines, he heard youngsters using BT's "Teenage Talkabout" line — a service charged at 38p a minute in peak periods and 25p at cheaper times.

Yates was paying for all those calls — and probably for all the calls he inadvertently interrupted, too. A subscriber gets a crossed line when the selector equipment trying to connect his call in the telephone exchange cuts into a busy contact instead of a free one. The wire controlling his call assumes he has been correctly connected and starts sending the pulses which make his individual meter click on.

Engineers have told *The Times* that it is possible for the subscriber's control wire to become locked with the wire controlling the interrupted call. That prevents the subscriber getting rid of his crossed line by putting down his phone and ensures that he is paying for the interrupted call until it ends. The fault is

known as "crashing in" and can prove very damaging for a subscriber's bill should he crash into a long distance or international call.

A Surrey businessman used to legal wrangles, Yates is still pursuing the overcharging directly with BT, with the help of his solicitor. But many individual or small business subscribers prefer to take up bills they cannot believe with the Telecommunications Users' Association, an independent consumer body, or the Office of Telecommunications (OFTEL), BT's formal watchdog.

The TUA has just struck a blow for the overcharged subscriber by proving that the most commonly feared fault — overmetering — does occur. Every call receives a timing pulse from a meter in the telephone exchange, but the meter can easily develop faults — such as failing to switch to

which would have gone unnoticed but for Dec's call logging equipment, to occur. BT told him: "This work seems inadvertently to have interfered with adjacent wiring in a circuit which would normally ensure that calls to the fault repair service are not metered and charged."

"Both Mr Yates and Mr Dec were fortunate," says Vivienne Peters, the TUA's director of membership services. "One was persistent enough to persuade BT to investigate and the other could prove he had been wrongly charged because of his call logging equipment. The majority of people who are convinced they have been overcharged fail to get any redress."

Big business cannot afford that risk, and companies are turning increasingly to telecommunications consultants and to an American idea, telephone bill chasers, who receive half of any savings they achieve, plus a consultancy fee.

Leading the chasers in Britain is National Utility Services of Croydon, Surrey, formed 50 years ago in the US to investigate the rates being charged by utilities. It advises on gas, water and electricity bills and equipment but finds the telephone bill the most difficult to tackle.

"The phone bill provides the starkest of information," says the company's general sales manager, Andrew Johns. "So we analyse whether a company's pattern and usage of the phone has changed and see if it corresponds with changes in the bill. But even if we believe a company has been overcharged, there is no scientific method of proving it, although crossed lines, meter faults and a whole host of problems in the old changes can be to blame. We just try to convince BT that our analysis is right."

"It is often easier to make savings on the equipment charges. The company may have revamped an office and taken out a switchboard line or individual phones without BT reducing its charges. Alternatively, a company may be paying for a switchboard line it ordered but never received."

Needless to say, BT frowns on the activities of the company. Despite BT's repeated assurances that it wants to avoid errors in billing, any challenge to its autonomy is strongly resisted.

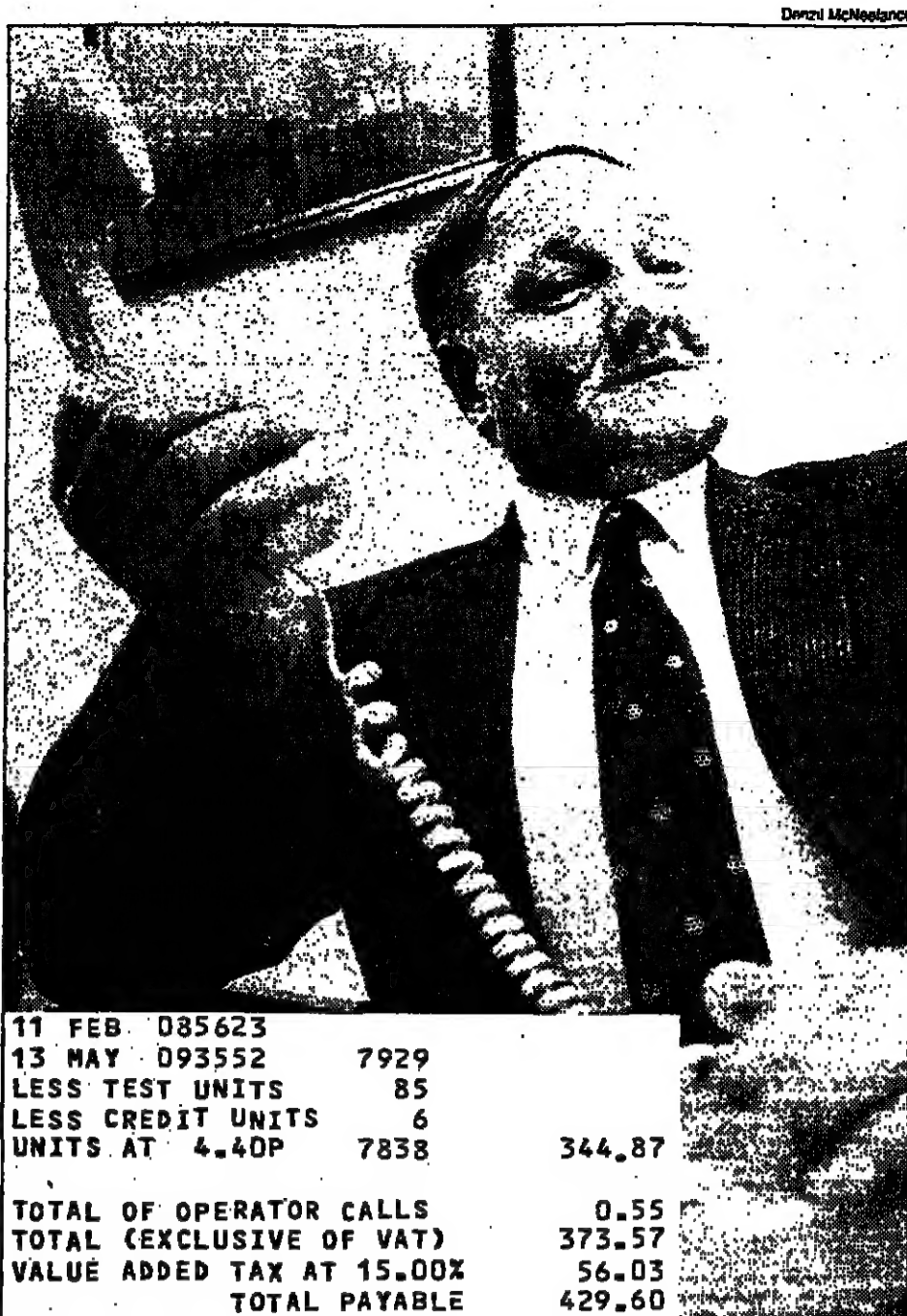
Dee also suffered the final insult of being charged for 151 calls reporting telephone faults. BT said that work on the cabling for a new digital exchange had caused the problem. But the company's detailed explanation shows just how easy it is for these faults,

Most people who are convinced they have been overcharged fail to get any redress

cheap evening or weekend rates at the correct time. It can also be wrongly adjusted, with the result that it sends out two pulses instead of one, thus doubling the charges.

Denny Dee, a London businessman and member of the association, proved that it was happening to his telephone when he installed call logging equipment on his home and business lines and arranged for them to receive timing pulses direct from the exchange. His problems started last Christmas Day, when he was charged peak instead of cheap rate, but it has taken until now for BT to promise to recompense him.

Dee also suffered the final insult of being charged for 151 calls reporting telephone faults. BT said that work on the cabling for a new digital exchange had caused the problem. But the company's detailed explanation shows just how easy it is for these faults,



"I could remember several crossed lines": Bryan Yates and the telephone bill he is querying

AN ITEMIZED ANSWER?

CALL TO	DATE	NUMBER CALLED	TIME	BILLABLE MINUTES	COST CENTRE	CHARGE
BOLTON	27/05/86	61075	20:00	5:05	080	0.64
SHEFFIELD	27/05/86	42176	12:00	10:05	060	0.92
LONDON	27/05/86	697665	11:00	9:20	070	0.94
BRADFORD	26/05/86	38961	11:30	5:00	070	0.45
BRADFORD	28/05/86	35129	12:00	6:04	070	0.55
HATHERSAGE	29/05/86	75433	12:00	3:00	060	0.22
LONDON	29/05/86	665600	13:00	10:06	070	0.36
LONDON	29/05/86	9975410	13:00	3:00	070	0.34
LONDON	30/05/86	6105220	13:00	20:06	060	2.58
LONDON	31/05/86	9311199	22:20	20:06	060	0.92
NORTHWICH	02/06/86	97541	09:11	2:02	060	0.40
NORTHWICH	02/06/86	87541	10:04	1:01	060	0.10
LONDON	02/06/86	1234564	11:20	10:22	070	1.17
LONDON	02/06/86	2011221	11:55	2:02	070	0.23
LEBBY	02/06/86	61052	13:00	10:06	070	0.36
HISAN	02/06/86	75112	14:10	2:09	070	0.65
HISAN	02/06/86	75112	16:05	12:00	070	0.29
UNBRIDGE	02/06/86	25332	17:25	2:02	070	0.17
MONMOUTH	02/06/86	96024	17:26	1:40	060	0.17
MONMOUTH	02/06/86	90007	20:21	11:33	060	0.57
BLACKBURN	02/06/86	670233	21:06	1:06	060	0.03
IPSWICH	02/06/86	80159	23:30	4:01	060	0.40
DERBY	02/06/86	83947	23:30	2:08	060	0.18

Call by call account: one of Mercury's itemized telephone bills

The itemized bill, already provided by BT's one rival, Mercury, and some overseas telephone companies, should help subscribers to decide whether or not they have been overcharged.

As well as providing details of all calls, it can be broken down into those made at various times of the day and to different destinations.

BT, under pressure from consumer bodies, has agreed to offer the service to subscribers as its modernization programme progresses. The System X electronic changes now being installed can automatically produce itemized bills and BT has been running pilot schemes in Bristol and the City of London, where subscribers have been charged £1 a line per quarter for the service. The company has yet to decide what it will charge when it makes the service more widely available.

Some experts fear it will not solve all the rows about overcharging. Bill Mieran, chairman of the Telecommunications Users' Association, says: "If your bill says you made a call to Manchester and you say you did not, then you are still going to have an argument with BT which it may be difficult to win."

The company has also been criticized for continuing to charge by units of time, such as three minutes, with the new technology.

"It is a very out-of-date costing strategy," says Nick Brady, a Mercury spokesman. "If your call goes into the next unit for just a few seconds, then you still pay the cost of the full unit. With our system, customers pay for the exact amount of time they spend on the phone."

As the Mercury bill above shows, the company charges for every hundredth of a second, which means that each call can be charged to the nearest tenth of a penny.

NEFAX have just blown your last excuse.

'My documents are too big to send by fax'

'I don't need a fax I've got a telex'

'I want a fax that looks smart'

'I told Frank to order a NEFAX'

'I forgot we needed a memory'

'I wasn't thinking along digital lines'

'Sorry'

'I need to send photos to Japan'

'We're too small'

'We may need training for single touch dialling'

'We haven't got anyone who can work one'

'I thought we voted for multiple polling'

'Our customers need good copy quality'

'We want to fax all of our customers all at the same time'

'We're too big'

From today the apologies are going to have to stop. Because the fax speak for themselves. Nefax now have a comprehensive range of machines. Ideal for any size of business. The new Nefax-14 is a desktop machine. With every function for the small office. Wrapped up in excellent design. The new Nefax-20 is for the bigger office with the memory functions to show that you really mean business. Now the Nefax range has it all. From the remarkable desktop Nefax-10 to the incredible digital D35. Don't say sorry. Try saying Nefax.

Save your skin: Phone 01-200 0200. Ask for NEFAX, or send to: Fax Sales Department, NEC Business Systems (Europe) Ltd, NEC House, 1 Victoria Road, London W3 6UL.

Name _____ Position _____

Company _____

Address _____

Telephone _____ Business activity _____

Nothing can outfax a Nefax.

NEC

THE 10 FAULTS THAT CAN COST YOU MONEY

1. The meter pulse timer

This clicks away in every exchange at a rate dependent on whether it is the time of day for cheap, standard or peak calls. Every call through the exchange picks up a pulse from it and sends it on to the subscriber's individual meter. But the relays which control this equipment can develop unnoticed faults which mean that meter pulses can be generated haphazardly. It can also be adjusted incorrectly so that it fails to change to the appropriate rate.

2. The individual meter

This clicks up units when the pulse from the meter timing equipment activates a coil, which moves an arm, which, in turn, moves a ratchet to turn on the meter. Every quarter, across the country, thousands of meters fall out of adjustment. The meter can click on two positions instead of one. In some cases, it will spin freely if the ratchet has become disengaged and record tens of units for each call.

3. The inattentive engineer

BT fears that faults in individual meters may make them stick or fail completely so that the subscriber is undercharged. To prevent this, BT engineers test meters regularly by sending extra pulses through them and then checking the extra units have been registered. They are supposed to inform the accounts department so that the test units are deducted but this does not always happen.

4. The BT photographer

Even in the late 1980s, the method of charging subscribers on old exchanges relies on a photographer taking pictures of the bands of individual meters. He passes his prints to accounts clerks, who read off the figures beside each meter and prepare the bills accordingly. The sheer scale of the operation — with an accounts clerk reading and writing thousands of numbers a day — plus the occasional foggy print inevitably leads to mistakes.

5. The crossed line

This occurs when dirt and other faults make the selector trying to connect you in the exchange stick on a "busy" contact. But because you have made a connection, you are charged and can even pick up all the costs of the other call if control wires lock.

6. The open line

A buzz on the line and nothing else after dialling can indicate you have been connected to — and are being charged for — a line which might have no conversation on it but has been kept open by financial brokers for overseas dealing, or by a media organization for a foreign correspondent.

7. The ring trip

Subscribers often dial a number, hear a brief ringing tone and then silence. This occurs when a fault on the line, such as water in a contact box, makes the current jump across the line — giving the same signal as if the party had answered. The final selector mistakenly believes that the called party has answered, stops the ringing, and sends a pulse to the caller's meter.

8. The disconnected call

The contacts carrying speech through the exchange vibrate against each other, causing interference and noise. In some cases, where the contacts become dirty, this noise can blot out conversations, or cause a switch to drop out, cutting off the call. In the case of being cut off on a long distance call, re-dialling causes extra cost. The meter may have clicked on just before the disconnection, so the subscriber will have paid for the next few minutes but never received them.

9. The wrong number

The most obvious way of being charged for something you did not want. If you report the fault, the charge of the call should be deducted; but few people, particularly in business, bother to do so.

10. The missing equipment

A big, inadvertent, money-earner for BT is charging businesses for switchboard lines and other equipment which they have not received or have had removed.

CONCISE CROSSWORD No 1355

ACROSS

1 Cashew (6)

5 Shopping passageway (6)

6 Pinch (3)

9 Communist (6)

10 Ship (6)

11 Officers' quarters (4)

12 Inappropriate (8)

14 Leading Beethoven conductor (4,3)

17 Dead end (3-2-3)

19 Bl (4)

21 Sea pink (6)

23 Ship's mast flag (6)

24 Musical sensitivity (3)

25 Neutered (6)

26 Winter coat fur (6)

DOWN

2 Routine task (5)

3 007 (5,4)

4 Not matched (7)

5 Separate (5)

6 Baby bed (3)

7 Disclosure (7)

13 Turbulent confusion (9)

15 Enhance (5,2)

16 Glasty (7)

18 Placid (5)

20 Pure (5)

22 Hedera (3)

SOLUTION TO NO 1354

ACROSS: 1 Aplomb 5 Buff 8 Whole 9 Ostrous 11 Pushover 13 Kink 15 Geoplasia 18 Hemp 19 Bandanna 22 Fibert 23 Mongol 24 Pawa 25 Derive

DOWN: 2 Pools 3 Owe 4 Brokenhearted 5 Brew 6 Florida 7 Scape 10 Silk 12 Oboe 14 Ages 15 Gomulita 16 Chef 17 Vomit 20 Negy 21 Ben 23 Mar

The new Toyota Corolla.

A lesson in refinement to every car in its class.

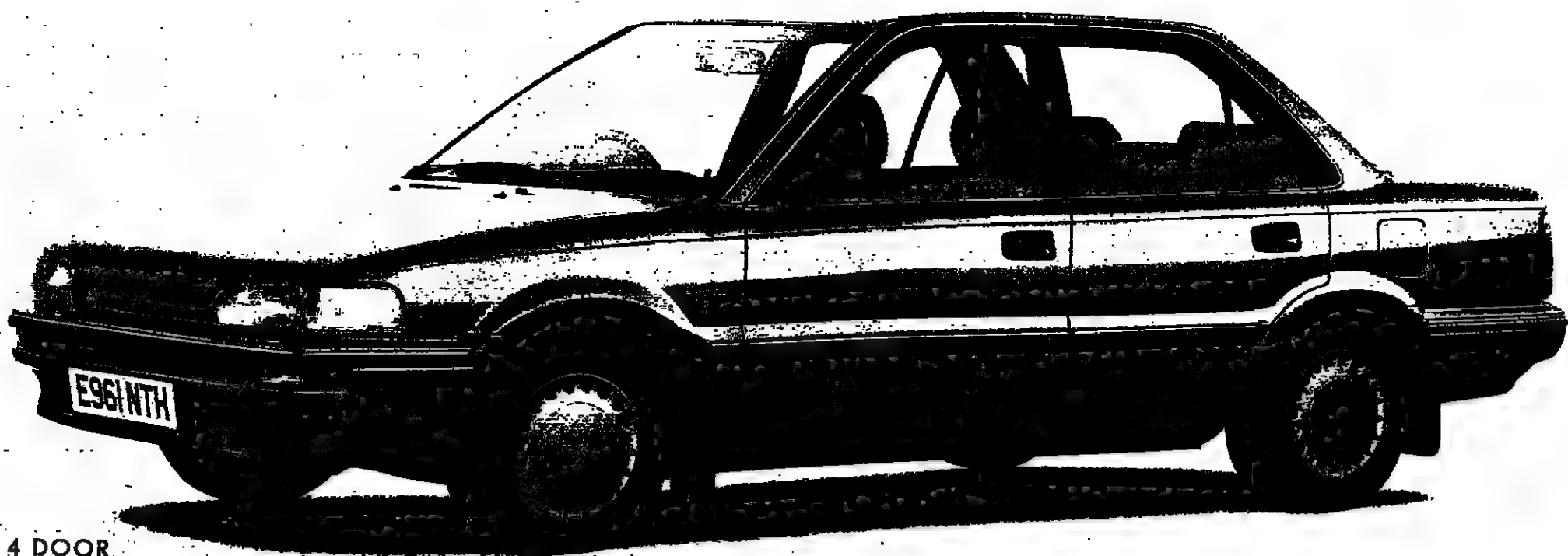
New, in this case, is not just cosmetic tinkering.

'Motor' magazine has called it "probably the most extensive model change in the history of the automobile."

Each Corolla in the range presents a new face. Inside and out.

Everything has been left to design, nothing to chance.
From the meticulously thought-out interiors and multi-valve engines to the precisely engineered sleekness of the body line.

We've never been in such good shape.



1.3 GL 4 DOOR



1.6 EXECUTIVE 5 DOOR



1.3 GL 3 DOOR



1.6 GT-116

TOYOTA
THE NEW COROLLA



TUC DIARY

Secondary action

One union dispute will certainly not be aired at Blackpool — because it concerns the TUC in the role of boss and its staff as beleaguered workers. Though Congress House insists on trade union membership among staff at its Bloomsbury HQ, no union is recognized in negotiations. Pay and conditions are thrashed out in a joint committee. Now this cosy arrangement is under threat because staff fear a recruitment freeze. Already this summer they have stopped work (and had their pay docked) for an hour in protest at a vacant job not being filled. And demands are increasing for the TUC to recognize the white-collar union Apex in future talks. The prospect is enough to send shivers down a few General Council spines. Apex, after all, is making the running in the staff-cuts battle at Labour's HQ in the Walworth Road and is holding a ballot there this week.

Signing up

Norman Willis received his first defeat in this Congress over screen transcriptions of proceedings for the deaf. The claim that deaf signers on the platform would distract television viewers was challenged: when Willis resorted to his usual stratagem of asking Congress to wait for a report next year, delegates voted to keep a signer in view. Some, I expect, might welcome the distraction.

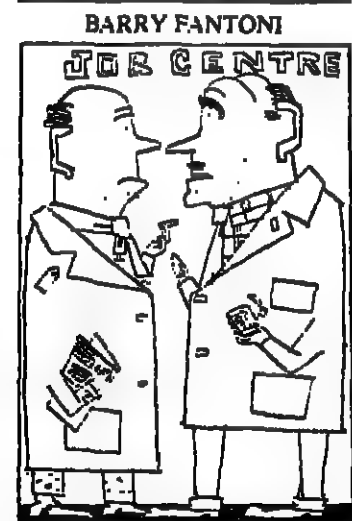
● Overtime ban or not, delegates got an extra minute of Arthur Scargill. When he was at the podium, conference veteran Ada Maddocks, operating a new system of lights warning speakers that their time was up, was unable to find the switch for the stop light.

Backhander

In his tribute to the outgoing president, Fred Jarvis, rising star John Edmonds, of the General and Municipal, took the role of candid friend. While praising him for his many qualities, he could not resist mentioning Jarvis's inability at all times to stay sharp. "He has been known to fall asleep during a speech by Norman Fowler, which is understandable," he told delegates. — "and during a sentence by Norman Willis."

On tap

Never let it be said that the police are less vigilant for the brothers and sisters of the trade union movement than for government ministers. A TUC staff member was startled in the bathroom of her Imperial hotel room when a tile fell off a side panel. She alerted the management who, recalling the Brighton bomb, sent for the police. Within minutes Special Branch officers moved in and painstakingly inspected the bathroom before giving the all-clear. Rather than seeing the incident as a reflection of the state of its fittings, the Imperial is taking pride in its security arrangements.



Barry Fantoni
"No, but if you had a job would you vote for a no-strike agreement?"

Pampered pariah

It is not all bad being the pariah of the union movement. The electricians' leader, Eric Hammond, was somehow left off the invitation list for a pre-conference get-together of all general secretaries sent out by TUC president-elect Clive Jenkins. Worried lest it appear a snub, Jenkins was later spotted in a Blackpool hotel patching it up with Hammond over a drink. But Hammond's own attempts to keep his head down outside the conference have been less successful. His choice of restaurant for a discreet dinner with journalists was inappropriate; sitting at the next table were Arthur Scargill, his sidekick, Peter Heathfield, and wives. Suffice it to say, no fraternal greetings were exchanged.

● Asked in the Winter Gardens yesterday why he looked so glum, John Golding of the National Communications Union, which led the telephone engineers' strike earlier this year, replied: "I'm trying to find a phone that works."

Getting there

American union boss Lane Kirkland, a fraternal delegate in Blackpool, emerged bewildered and

Buenos Aires

The days of a courageous President Alfonsín bringing Argentina's former military commanders to trial for human rights violations are but a memory. Gone are the days of the economic plan that dramatically reduced inflation and stabilized the economy. Even Easter weekend, when Alfonsín expertly handled a military rebellion, has been tarnished by the realization that the military emerged as the clear winners.

With inflation climbing rapidly and the economy in disarray, the average Argentine seems to have felt that the time had come to send the government a message. The results of Sunday's legislative and provincial elections, the first major defeat for Alfonsín's four-year Radical Civic Union administration, can thus be seen to stem more from a desire to punish the government than as a vote in favour of the Peronists, who failed to present a credible alternative programme during the campaign.

"The vote is a warning to the government as a result of its mistakes," said Italo Argentina Luder, the Peronist candidate for president against Alfonsín in 1983, who was easily elected to Congress on Sunday. Others, including the defeated Radical Party candidate for the governorship of Buenos Aires province, Juan Manuel Casella, conceded readily that the government would have to make important reforms after the election. The Peronists, he said, had finally become a strong opposition party to the government.

The depth of the Radical defeat came as a surprise to the most experienced observers of the Argentine political scene, and had not been reflected in pre-election polls. Of the 21 provinces that elected governors, 16 were won by the Peronists. Their victory becomes more impressive because they won in such Radical strongholds as Misiones, Formosa and Chaco. This last one had been given up for lost by the Peronists

Eduardo Cué examines the implications for democracy of Alfonsín's poll setback

Peronist vote that comforts the generals

themselves long before the vote. By far the sweetest prize, however, was Buenos Aires province, where more than 7 million of the country's 19½ million voters are concentrated. The Peronist victory there gives the party a powerful and solid base upon which to build its 1989 presidential campaign. Equally important is the psychological blow for the Radicals, given the industrial, economic and political domination Buenos Aires enjoys over the rest of the nation.

For the quarrelling Peronists, their victory in Buenos Aires and their strong showing in the new Chamber of Deputies, where they will hold 106 of the 254 seats, the election is likely to lead to a rallying around the reformist wing represented by Antonio Cafiero, the new governor of Buenos Aires province. Overnight, Cafiero has emerged as the strongest Peronist candidate for the presidency.

President Alfonsín faces some difficult challenges as a result of his party's defeat. He must decide the economic policies to be followed in light of renewed inflation and reduced export earnings. The differences over wages and other economic issues between the Economy Minister, Juan Sourrouille, and the Peronist Labour Minister, Carlos Alderete, appear to be insurmountable. Whether



Alfonsín: new challenges over the economy and military trials

Alderete remains in the cabinet is an open question, but the Radical government will no longer be in a position of strength with regard to the Peronist-dominated labour unions.

A second main area of concern is the delicate situation within the armed forces. With the government unquestionably weakened by the election results, the military could find itself in an even stronger position than it has enjoyed since Easter.

The first test is likely to come with the resumption of the human rights trials of about 50 retired officers not covered by a limited

amnesty law passed last June. There is concern within the government that at least some active-duty officers will refuse to testify against their former colleagues, setting off a confrontation between civilian and military authorities and perhaps even sparking isolated rebellions.

Finally, the government must decide how it will handle the crucial issue of constitutional reform. While there appears to be a broad agreement between Peronists and Radicals over the need for such reform, it remains unclear whether the victorious Peronists will be eager to help rewrite the constitution to allow the re-election of the president.

Since last spring the Radicals have been trying to form some sort of coalition with the Peronists, basically through the support of Alderete to the labour portfolio, in order to get enough Peronist votes in Congress to reach a two-thirds majority needed for the appointment of a Constituent Assembly. But Sunday's vote is likely to make the Peronists tougher negotiators over the vital issue of keeping Alfonsín in power after 1989, either as president or as prime minister (that position were to be created).

Most important of all for Argentina and the other democracies in Latin America is the fact that the election took place at all. It has been 25 years since a democratically elected government lasted long enough to allow Argentines to confirm or reject the candidates they had elected four years earlier. It happened in 1962 during the administration of Arturo Frondizi, and that vote was annulled by the military, which went on to overthrow the civilian government.

History is unlikely to repeat itself. Paradoxically, the government's poor showing strengthens its long-term hand, because the vote proves that an orderly transfer of power is possible, at least at provincial level.

John Grant recalls life on The Times with Sir William Haley

Every newsman's editor



Haley: the arm's length workaholic always under a sense of duty to tell the truth

When I joined *The Times* as Defence Correspondent in 1955 it was still a leisurely, scholarly place, particularly for specialists and leader writers. We sat in the old Printing House Square in enormous, high-ceilinged rooms with coal fires, and at four o'clock a waitress in cap and apron brought in our tea on separate trays.

The first time I heard my neighbour use the telephone he simply said to the switchboard, "Get me Garter." He turned out to be Dermot Morrah, a leader writer who was also Arundel. A friend from the Press Association swore that when he telephoned me he was answered by a retainer who said, "Hold on, I will ask Mr Grant to come to the instrument". Certainly in the sub-editors' room there was a notice saying, "Please do not run".

William Haley had arrived as editor a couple of years earlier. I don't suppose the proprietor, Lord Astor, had put it in quite these terms, though Haley might have done, but his mission was clearly to drag the paper screaming into the 20th century. When I got there the new order was just beginning to emerge.

The division between the well-founded leader writers and specialists, who constituted the *Gentlemen's XI*, and the reporters, who were huddled away in an airless back room suitable for Players, needed breaking down, like the wall between the *Home* and *Foreign* sub-editors, which the shocked inmates discovered one day Haley had had demolished overnight.

Haley believed that you can't beat a journalist at journalism, and did not care for some of the experts and pundits he had inherited who could write authoritatively, if ponderously, but who regarded news as something distasteful and better avoided. They were replaced by journalists who could learn to be experts rather than the other way round.

He once told me with pride of something that happened on virtually his first day as the very young editor of the *Manchester Evening News*. The paper had missed a story of a Manchester United player's transfer to Manchester City. He sent for the football correspondent, a man old enough to be his father. "Oh yes," said the man, "I've known about it for weeks. I'm very well in with the club — they gave me this gold watch — but of course the transfer was confidential". Haley sacked him on the spot.

He was a great upholder of journalistic purity. Any director of *The Times* who wished to talk to a member of the staff had to ask

Haley's permission, and the journalist would be warned by Haley that he was not required to heed any wishes the director might express.

He loved a good news story that embarrassed politicians, and would reel all boarders who tried to get it suppressed. When I got a scoop on the impending agreement for stationing American Polaris submarines in Scotland, both the Ministry of Defence and No 10 sought to have it kept out of the paper on the grounds that it would damage national security. Haley sent them all packing, observing, "Make no mistake, this man Macmillan is a thug".

While he was reinvigorating the staff he was also rooting out old-fashioned attitudes and snobberies. When *The Times* ran a Top People Take *The Times* advertising campaign which featured professional people like judges, generals and bishops, Haley insisted that scientists and engineers should be added. He loathed what he called royal lunkeys — the sycophantic attitude of newspapers towards royalty in those days — and made a point of always referring to the Duke of Edinburgh as "that young man who looks like a soda syphon".

Because he wanted change, which might be opposed, Haley always kept his staff at arm's length. He might need to admonish some senior person, and he was therefore unwilling to encourage any degree of intimacy that might impede this. No one from the deputy editor down-

wards was ever addressed by his christian name. The only concession he might occasionally make was to refer, say, to a trusted lieutenant not as "Mr Woods", but as "Mr Oliver Woods".

He worked a long day, going home for supper and then returning to criticize and remake the first edition, read prodigiously — every newspaper, including *Le Monde*, daily — and three Victorian novels a week, and expected everyone else to work as hard. He had little patience with anyone who was ill, his attitude being that of Hotspur to his father's absence from the battlefield. "How has he the leisure to be sick in such a justifying time?" When one assistant editor who had been ill said his doctor had told him he must go away for a month and get some sun, Haley said that there was no sun to be had at that time of year. He simply could not understand anyone not wanting to be at work. He went on his own holidays with an ill grace and an enormous book bag.

He imposed his will by a Victorian directness in all his dealings. His orders were unambiguous, and could frighten or inspire by their exactitude. When he gave me my first leader to write, he said simply, "On conscription. 783 words please," and I knew that his secretary had to count and note the number of words before handing it to him.

I never heard him use a swear-word, however mild, and one eminent specialist was speedily got rid of for using "bugger" in a memo to Haley. What made it

intolerable, said Haley, was that the memo had had to pass through the hands of his secretary.

It was Haley who started to publish proper corrections of mistakes in *The Times*. Until then newspapers never admitted their mistakes publicly unless they were libellous and therefore potentially expensive. To show the staff the kind of accuracy he required in future, his first correction concerned a misplaced comma.

His love of the Victorians came out most clearly in his weekly column on books and authors under the pseudonym Oliver Edwards, which Bernard Levin once described as so stuffily boring as to make a dog howl. Similarly he insisted that the paper should carry long reports on unreadable but improving subjects such as the Gifford Lectures or Byzantine Architecture. (His reverence for knowledge was all the greater for his not having been to university.) On the other hand he surprised the editorial conference on the day the closure of the Windmill Theatre was announced by ordering, "See that it gets a good show — it will interest lots of people".

If I have made Haley sound like Aristotle's Just it is because this was the exterior he presented to the world. It was the outward expression of his sense of duty to tell the truth and deal honestly. One always knew that he was, simply, a good man. I admired him more than any other man I have met.

John Grant retired from *The Times* as Deputy Editor in 1982.

people", means getting services to someone before it gets worse.

Negative exit client who leaves a social programme before the problem is solved, such as juvenile running away from detention home. Or something abandoned because of lack of success or of money.

Positive peer culture: putting children with problems in the company of children with fewer problems.

Request for Proposal: RFP, request for money. There are college courses in proposal writing.

Reference: a verb like impact. "Reference our conversation last week." Again, probably from *Computers*.

Surface: to come to the attention of. "A husband-wife dispute surfaced."

Ben Pimlott

How Dewsbury defies dogma

The most striking thing about the Dewsbury parents' protest is the nonsense it makes of Kenneth Baker's education bill, to be introduced in the coming session of Parliament.

Key to the government's far-reaching plans is the shadowy concept of "parental choice", something which everybody supports in principle but which few (least of all its most vociferous advocates) ever bother to define. Tories, of course, demand "choice" with a special veneration. The new legislation is intended to impose the Tories' own, ill-defined notion of choice. The Dewsbury case exposes the hypocrisy of that notion and shows up the danger of putting dogma and electoral opportunism before common sense.

It is important to avoid humpback on the other side. The demand by the parents of 26 white children in the West Yorkshire town of Overthorpe school rather than (90 per cent Asian) Headfield, where they have been offered places, is not necessarily racist, though it may be partly irrational.

Purely educational fears are probably unfounded. The majority of Headfield's "Asians" are British-born, speak perfect English and are Asiatic only in skin colour and religion. Academically, this should be to the advantage of an average white entrant second-generation children from Indian and Pakistani families perform better at O level than white children. Nor is there any sign of victimization or disturbance at Headfield, a school which is, by all accounts, good and happy.

Yet the Dewsbury petition cannot be dismissed lightly. It would be a parent of unusual principles who felt no uncertainty about sending a child to a school where a culture (or whatever term is preferred) different from its own predominated. It is not racist or reprehensible to prefer a child to be brought up in an atheist or Christian environment, rather than a strongly Muslim one, or to feel uneasy about the peculiarity of a child's position in a group where values may be different.

Here, undoubtedly, is a problem. But it is a problem which requires not an acceptance of the Tory idea of "choice", but the replacement of it.

The education bill will not be passed until the Dewsbury matter is resolved. There is no doubt, however, that the new law would take the side of the protesting Dewsbury parents. According to the Tory proposal, where parents prefer one school over another, the popular school will be encouraged to take more children and the unpopular one will be tailored proportionally. In Dewsbury, Overthorpe may be expected in future to expand to accommodate new pupils, while Headfield will be allowed to shrink numerically and financially, rapidly becoming 100 per cent Asian in composition.

Is this desirable? A minority within the Asian community (mainly Muslims) think so, on

religious grounds, and others have also argued that there can be no more objection to Islamic or Hindu schools on the rates than to Christian denominational ones. Yet the growth of *de facto* racial segregation, as complete in some sections of our school system as any that existed in the American deep South, must surely be regarded as unhealthy and divisive. The danger of such separation of schools is that it reinforces community separation and misunderstanding throughout life: a point tragically illustrated in the sectarian education system of Northern Ireland.

Nor, of course, will the homogenizing and differentiating effect of the bill be restricted to racially mixed parts of town. In white areas, schools will be divided more than ever on class lines, as educationally orientated parents (generally those with the best education themselves) scramble to get their children into schools believed to get the best results.

Obviously, the consequence will be to diminish real choice rather than increase it. Not all children can go to a popular school, even if they want to, and Mr Baker makes speeches saying that they ought to be allowed to. In theory, unpopular schools will dwindle and, if not improved, die. In practice, deaths may be indefinitely delayed. But staff demoralization will be immediate and so will the disadvantage to children rejected by overcrowded popular schools, and children with parents who, through ignorance, necessity or local loyalty, fail to opt for them.

Most parents want to "choose" the best for their children, but for the majority the actual choice is desperately limited — by geography, by the space available, by the amount taxpayers and the government are prepared to put into education. Measures based on a Robin-Hood-in-reverse principle of rewarding fortunate schools and squeezing unfortunate ones, or which operate on a spurious market principle where no market exists, will restrict choice still further by widening the gap between different schools and forcing parents into an unwelcome, tension-creating competition in which many will be arbitrary losers.

A genuine right of parental choice — one that is more than the right to obtain a lottery ticket for the most desirable local school — must entail greater equality between schools, not less. It must mean better schools all round, and more opportunities within them. It must mean examining why unpopular schools are unpopular and acting accordingly. It must mean more power to local education authorities.

Above all, it has to be a much more positive programme than at present of social and ethnic integration in schools, so that disgraceful imbalances of the kind that exists in Dewsbury between Headfield and Overthorpe cannot continue.

The author is Professor of Politics and Contemporary History, Birkbeck College, London University.

however . . . Henry Stanhope

Come to the aid of the cassock

They are running short of monks on Caldy Island. The offshore Cistercian community near Tenby in Dyfed was down to a complement of nine at the last count — fewer than half the number required for self-sufficiency.

As the average age of the monks is now past 60, local lay-people have been hired to help run the perfumery and farm. A boat trip to the weatherbeaten island is part of the region's holiday itinerary, so its maintenance is a must for south-west Wales.

But a recruitment drive this year has brought forth few, if any, suitable novices. It seems that some of those who came forward did not even believe in God, which does not matter so much now in the Church of England but is still held to be of some importance in a monastery.

I have never myself been attracted by the life. On the other hand I have known quite a number who have been. In my circle of acquaintance, which I would assume to be neither much larger nor much smaller than anyone else's, I can think of at once of seven who at one time or another "heard the call". I know no nuns, not even any lapsed ones. But the number of former monks whom I have met is quite surprising.

None of them, I should add, lasted long. They included a distant cousin of my wife, who was dismayed to find that he had to rise at 3am for prayers and then work, at first light, in the garden. As he had always been known, as they say, to "like his bed in the mornings" I would never have given him much chance of survival. Entering a monastery when you're the last one down to breakfast every day is like training to be a butcher when you faint at the sight of blood. Nelson, it is true, suffered from sea-sickness and I once knew a farmer who was allergic to sheep. But none of these alters the fact that early rising is held to be an essential part of godliness.

Why this should be so remains

anything unpleasant, like camping in the snow and boiled cabbage, is good for one. It encourages obedience, a pretty doubtful virtue to my mind.

Now two things everyone knows about a monk are that he is not only obedient but also chaste and poor. A monastery therefore cannot try to pull the cover over anyone's eyes by pretending that life inside is a riot of fun and games. In the first place a recruit would not believe it. In the second he would quickly be disillusioned if he did.

On the other hand there are benefits which no doubt Saatchi & Saatchi would exploit. For instance, there's no morning rush hour, except perhaps to be first at the ablutions. I suppose there is competition to be abbot, but not of the kind to cause peptic ulcers.

In fact the image of the monk is not a bad one. They figure rather too frequently in ghost stories, gliding on silent castors through the cloisters after being bricked up for eloping with a nun. And the sobriquet "the mad monk" has been unfortunate. But they're also quite often depicted as rather jolly.

There they are, brewing chutney and Benedictine or jars of acacia honey and gooseberry jam. Or they're singing as they plough the fields and scatter, or secretly reading the cricket scores after complicity. Most have managed to maintain an air of gentle benevolence, even of twinkling jollity if encouraged. I think they have quite a lot to thank Friar Tuck for.

Contrast the poor old Presbyterian minister. He's not only poor but teetotal as often as not, though not necessarily chaste. He might not have to get up at 3am, but he still has the garden to dig, his deacons to please and a dwindling congregation in his chapel.

No, I think all that Caldy needs is professional guidance on how to reach all the monks' manqués in our midst. They don't even need to shave their heads these days, a fashion which only cartoonists now nominate. Yes, I think a

Social chatwise

Philip Howard: new words for old

Capability: possibility, available resources; specialized staff; political desirability; or ability to achieve a political goal. Pretty well anything you want.

Catchment area: geographical term implying that the social services agency is expected to catch anyone living in the area who needs its specialized services.

Common language: the jargon of the social services. It plays a leading role in accusations by sociologists that journalists and politicians just will not understand what they have in mind.

c.g. mental health officials trying to get "clients" to seek services in local centres instead of mental institutions.

Hospitality: euphemism for shelter for the homeless.

Impact: buzz-word. To have an effect rather than to make contact. To wreak havoc, as in, "The budget will impact our services severely."

Income maintenance: an allocation of cash (or other grant) to poor people.

Interface: from *Computers*. Co-operation of agencies in social



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MARTYRS AND MASTERS

Falling membership, loss of influence with the Government, loss of public esteem: There is only one thing for it. From now on, they must behave responsibly. As a chastened TUC meets in Blackpool, this is today's orthodoxy about the unions. Yesterday's orthodoxy was that "no modern government can govern against the trade unions" (Sir James Callaghan, in a television interview in 1976).

But what is "responsible" trade unionism? Trying to secure the best wages and conditions for your members, while at the same time not going on strike, picketing too coercively or enforcing the closed shop? Quite so. But if the employer refuses the wages and conditions demanded, and if the union refuses to moderate its demands, then the union — no matter how responsible — has recourse only to the strike, the coercive picket, and the closed shop.

If unions try to secure the members' pay and conditions by other means — as the electricians are doing — then what they practise will cease to be trade unionism as Britain has known it. The country will be the better for that. The unions will be providers of labour to employers, and of training, help and advice to their members. They will be a cross between employment agencies and the mutual benefit societies which some have been before — at the 19th century dawn of the movement before unions opted for ideology and politics.

Understandably, the old leaders — not just Mr Scargill, but the respectable Mr Willis — hope it will not come to this. They wait for some turn of events which will bring back the unions' bargaining power to its pre-1979 levels (not that it is now necessarily negligible, as a glance at recent pay settlements will show).

They want a Labour (or Lib-Lab) government which might just restore some of the old legal immunities, or some loss of nerve by a post-Thatcher Tory government; or a slump which discredits the idea of the free market, or the opposite of a slump, an inflationary boom leading to the return of reasonably full employment and thus of the unions as monopolistic suppliers of labour, able to name their price. These are the conflicting hopes to which the old leadership must cling. The rest of

the country must cling to the hope that they are disappointed.

The old unionism, as a force influencing how much people were paid, never did benefit the work force as a whole. After its apotheosis, the "Winter of Discontent" of 1978-79, there has been a tendency to believe that trade union-determined wage bargaining — perhaps at some conveniently distant point in the 19th or early 20th centuries — must have been a good thing. How else could workers have won a decent wage against recalcitrant employers?

The notion of the weakness of the workers' bargaining position rested on the proposition that each employer was part of a tight combination facing a large number of weaker workers. This ignored the reality, which was one of competition for labour among employers. That alone has historically raised the real wages of the work force as a whole.

Certainly, individual unions, being labour monopolies, could raise the wages of particular groups, but at the cost of pricing others out of employment by making it too expensive for employers to take on more workers. Through the late 1960s and 1970s the injustice involved in mass unionism steadily came home to the electorate, and to other workers, because the ill effects — lights going out, three-day weeks, factories laid off — were visible to an age of mass communication. But the ill effects had long been there.

The myth endures, though. The teachers' Mr Jarvis, this year's TUC president, yesterday invoked the Tolpuddle Martyrs of the 1830s (who were in reality the exception, otherwise martyrs would be remembered from rather more parts of the country). But the revolt of the electorate which has brought the TUC to its sad pass this year is a vindication of another British tradition: that of classical economics, one of whose greatest exponents, Marshall, observed during an engineers' strike of 1897 that unless the employers had the right to employ fewer men to a machine "the progress of the English working classes from the position of hewers of wood and drawers of water to masters of nature's forces will, I fear, receive a lasting check".

TRADING VISAS

Since the release of Anatoly Shcharansky 18 months ago, Iosif Begun has been the test by which the Soviet Union's treatment of Jews who wish to live in Israel has been judged. An activist who was released from labour camp in February after street demonstrations on his behalf, Begun typified the Jews who would settle for nothing less than the right to leave the Soviet Union for Israel. Yesterday's news that Begun, his wife and several other long-term Soviet refuseniks have been given preliminary permission to emigrate to Israel is, therefore, a cause for special pleasure.

These were people who originally applied to emigrate in the late 1960s and early 1970s when Jewish emigration was at its height, and their applications were all turned down for the same reason: that they had had access to state secrets. The reason was, in most cases, as hard to substantiate as it was final. The Beguns, like the other refuseniks given permission yesterday, were not included in earlier gestures of goodwill towards the West. Nor did the introduction of new emigration regulations at the beginning of this year improve their prospects. Indeed, it appeared to exclude them specifically by making state secrecy the standard official reason for turning down visa applications.

As the number of Jews — and others — allowed to join relatives abroad slowly rose, this particular group was excluded. Some of their children, born as refuseniks but now applying to leave for Israel in their own right, were allowed to leave. Older people who had been turned down before on grounds other than secrecy, were also allowed to go. But not the Beguns and the Brailovskys. They appeared to have been doubly penalized: not only had their hope of ever being able to emigrate been dashed, but they were being separated from their children and from the younger generation who would carry on their cause.

That so prominent and internationally respected a group of refuseniks is now being allowed to leave will inevitably arouse hope that the "Jewish problem", which has dogged

East-West relations for the past 20 years, may eventually be solved. To draw this conclusion, however, would be to arrive at a conclusion which leaves out several stages and could well be premature.

The "Jewish problem" could be solved at a stroke if the Soviet authorities chose to do so. The practicalities of issuing exit visas, and booking plane tickets apart, there is no reason why Moscow should hold people who believe their future lies elsewhere. Most Soviet citizens who apply to emigrate forfeit their jobs and their prospects. Their labour and their often considerable qualifications are already lost to the Soviet economy. Those few whose emigration would represent a genuine security risk could be given a fixed term beyond which they would be allowed to leave.

Soviet Jews believe that they are held in the Soviet Union as hostages against concessions by the West: that successive releases of "hard cases" are the result of concessions by the West in other areas. So far there is little to contradict this view. The timing of the latest concessions by the Soviet authorities suggests several possibilities: that because of some move by the United States, a superpower summit has moved closer; that Moscow is reinforcing its bid to stage an international conference on human rights in advance of the Vienna conference reconvening, or that a new development in the saga of Soviet-Israeli relations is imminent.

So long as Western governments understand that exit visas for Soviet Jews — no less than for Soviet Germans — are usually bought at a price, there is sense in bargaining for the best possible deal, for Soviet citizens pursuing their acknowledged rights, as well as for the West. But without more conclusive evidence that Moscow is changing its traditional attitude towards emigration (as tantamount to betrayal) and towards minority groups (as a threat to the established order) the "Jewish problem" will be nowhere near a solution. Nor will the general problem of human rights in the Soviet Union.

Schools changes

From Councillor I. D. Courts
Sir, It is disappointing that the Government's consultation papers on educational reform have received such a negative response from the National Association of Head Teachers (report, August 28). I believe that the general council is as little in touch with the views of its grassroots members as are many other trade union general councils.

Over the years there has been a tremendous diffusion of responsibility in the educational field. The head is no longer master of his ship. He has to accept the ruling of the psychologist as to which child comes to his school, the adviser on how subjects are taught in his school, and the area officer on all but the most trivial administrative matters.

Parents, too, are frustrated at being passed from pillar to post by these numerous support arms. It is therefore surprising that the Government proposes that the financial responsibility for these non-school-based staff should remain with the local education authority and be deducted from the budget going to the school. I believe many heads would prefer to have their total budgets, and with their decisions themselves, how much of these external services they would like to buy back from the LEA.

When parents realise how much of the education budget is not spent directly within the schools it will be a great spur to them to opt to become grant-maintained schools. The only flaw in the Government's imaginative proposals in this area is the small percentage (37 per cent) of parents included in the composition of governing bodies.

At least a 60 per cent quota is necessary if parents are to be able to stand up to the fads and fashions of some of the educational establishment. Is this the Civil Servants in the DES making a last stand against "parent power"?

Yours faithfully,
IAN COURTS,
2 The Close,
Norwich, Norfolk.
September 1.

Gazumping reform

From Mr Ralph W. F. Sampson
Sir, Mr C. S. Hadden (August 27) mentions the Scottish sealed-bid system which operates when two or more parties have indicated their interest to purchase a property.

The flaw in that system is that the estate agent, when opening the sealed envelopes containing the firm bid prices, does not of necessity have to admit the interested parties to examine the final result; they have to take his word for the result. Some estate

agents do allow representatives to be present, whilst others do not.

If an estate agent is acting for a client as both seller of one and purchaser of another property, a conflict of interest can arise. Yours sincerely,
RALPH W. F. SAMPSON,
Dinnett, Haslemere Road,
Kilmacolin, Renfrewshire.

Run of the mill

From Mrs C. M. Malan
Sir, John Rae's article, "Run of the mill geniuses" (August 28), was stimulating in the differences he highlighted between talent and genius.

Where it fell down was in the suggestion that woman's nature may preclude genius — a proposition which, he hastens to add, does not render her inferior since, in bearing children, she could be said to "be enacting the fate of all humanity in her personal existence".

It is worrying that the ex-headmaster of a leading co-educational public school should cast women in the role of passive animals. The essence of Simone de Beauvoir's thinking, here taken out of context by John Rae, is that no woman has believed herself authorised to enact the fate of all humanity in her existence. Yours faithfully,
CHRISTEN MALAN,
2 FURD Drive,
Oxford,
Near Sevenoaks, Kent.

Better perspective on mathematics

From Dr J. V. Pepper
Sir, Professor Lawden (September 2) exaggerates somewhat, of course, in his response to Professor Sir Bryan Thwaites (August 28). We do not need, and students would not welcome, a return to the mathematics courses of 30 or even 30 years ago. But there is no doubt that in too many places certain aspects of the pure mathematical approach have become over-dominant at the expense of modern applications of mathematical thought and structure in statistics, computing, operational research techniques and numerical methods.

In fact these areas require their own pure support, so pure mathematics as it could be understood is not under threat. Unfortunately, there are pure mathematicians who don't want to know about this, so we all tend to get tarred with the same somewhat sterile brush.

The work of any respectable pure mathematician is, of course, quite valid in certain senses, but those who set up and offer courses have social and even personal responsibilities to their prospective customers and should aim more in some cases at a better balance.

I leave aside the areas of school courses — our experience is that ability and character are much more important than entry qualifications, with which they are often poorly correlated.

Yours etc,
JON V. PEPPER,
North East London Polytechnic,
Department of Mathematics,
Romford Road,
Stratford, E15,
September 2.

From Mr Kenneth Hunter
Sir, I wish to propose a simple test to see whether it is true or not that the standard of maths in schools has declined. The school mathematics project (SMP) has been setting a 16-plus exam since 1964. Why can't the exam set, in say, 1975 be put to the current crop of comparable 16-year-olds without advance warning to the students and their teachers that a past paper is to be set? A comparison in performance could then be made directly.

There have been only a few minor changes in the syllabus since then and it would be a rare student who has worked through a

paper set more than 10 years ago. Calculators were in use in schools in 1975.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH HUNTER,
76 Hervey Close,
Finchley, N3,
September 3.

From Dr A. L. Yoxall
Sir, As a mathematician retired from the Civil Service I have spent the last 10 years teaching mathematics, first in schools and more recently privately. During that time I have taught several hundred young people, boys and girls, aged nine to 18, many of whom have shown real ability in mathematics.

Professor Sir Bryan Thwaites' statistics are illustrated by the fact that of these talented students not one has gone on to read mathematics as the main subject at university. A few have read engineering or one of more of the sciences, but most have deserted mathematics and science completely. Young people who show ability in mathematics should be given more encouragement to stay with the subject in their further studies.

Yours faithfully,
A. L. YOXALL,
28 Ledmore Road,
Cheltenham, Gloucestershire,
August 28.

From Dr H. G. ApSimon
Sir, Professor Lawden's timely and important letter praises "the scintillating presentations of 50 years ago by such masters as Hardy, Littlewood and Watson". I offer a specific example:

One day in 1926, J. F. Peirce told me with much excitement that he had discovered two new regular polyhedra; infinite, but free from false vertices. When my incredulity had begun to subside, he described them to me... (H. S. M. Coxeter, "Regular solids in three and four dimensions", *Proc. London Math. Soc.* (2), 43 (1957), 33-62)

With that as a starter, who could help but read on? (The excitement continues to mount as the plot develops.) If only mathematicians today would try to write as Coxeter did 50 years ago! Yours sincerely,
H. G. APSIMON,
Badgers' Set,
Old Bisleigh Road,
Frimley, Surrey,
September 2.

considered as candidates for release in Britain.

The safety record of biological weed control, where standard screening programmes have been followed, is second to none and bears no resemblance to the "roll-call of funeral and floral disasters" claimed by Sir Christopher. Biological weed control has been practised for more than 75 years and introductions of control agents have been made against more than 86 species of weeds in some 20 countries. In all instances where best-range tests have been undertaken there have been no adverse or unpredictable results.

The alternative to biological control of bracken may be massive aerial spraying of herbicides in the British uplands, with potentially far worse environmental consequences than biological control of this increasingly serious weed. Yours faithfully,
JOHN LAWTON,
University of York,
Department of Biology,
York.

wide field": (a) delays, (b) disclosure of confidential information, (c) non-disclosure of conflicting personal interests.

If a consumer complains about false, incompetent, biased or advice, the RICS send you to your solicitor. I suggest that indemnity insurance costs will drop sharply if the professional organisations make very strong quasi-judicial efforts to protect the consumer's interests as intensively as those of their members. Sincerely yours,
F. SELBY,
4 Truro House,
Corwall Road,
Hatch End, Middlesex.

Art treasures Bill

From Mr Denis Sutton
Sir, A point may be added to Hugh Leggett's judicious comments in your issue of September 2. In the United States, where many paintings and works of art have been disposed of by museums, considerable errors of judgment have occurred. In fact, pictures sold as copies have turned out to be originals and significant works given or bequeathed to museums have been discarded.

That well-known art dealer, the late Julius Weitzner, who had a sharp eye for a profitable deal, acknowledged that he made a fortune out of trading with American museums. Those who follow such transactions had no difficulty in believing him. The Minister for the Arts should take note. Yours faithfully,
DENIS SUTTON,
22 Chelsea Park Gardens, SW3.

Road hogs

From Lord Bellew

Sir, There seem always to have been two types of hedgehog (leavers, August 20, 28, September 3) — the "runners", who safely cross the road, and the "rollers", who curl up and die.

Presumably road surfaces have some bearing on this as a harder, smoother surface surely vibrates more and gives the hedgehog warning of an approaching ve-

hicle. Sadly, only the runners heed this warning.

Here in Gloucestershire in the twenties and thirties there were great numbers of hedgehog casualties but now, with more cars, there are far fewer flat hedgehogs to be seen. Clearly the "runners" are passing on their road sense to their offspring, whereas the "rollers" are dying out.

Yours etc,
BELLEW,
Burgate House, Stow-on-the-Wold,
Gloucestershire.

Mishaps with the water music

From Mr John Williams
Sir, Ref "Water music" (September 4) St James's. Bushey is by no means unique in having organ bellows driven by water. A fine (if laterally wet and very unreliable) example existed at All Saints', Margaret Street, W1, until it was removed in 1950.

The basement under the courtyard housed two splendid hydraulic engines which looked and sounded like a steam reciprocating engine, usually associated with ships; they were installed when the Harrison organ was built earlier in the present century. A pressure gauge on the console told the player the state of health below.

As organist there, I can remember many occasions when, with a sudden drop in pressure, implying a bad leak, I had to leap very smartly out into the main road to turn off the mains water supply to prevent flooding. These episodes always occurred at High Mass on major saints' days when demand on the organ was greatest and essential.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Organist and Master of the Music,
St Peter ad vincula,
HM Tower of London, EC3.

From the Reverend C. E. G. Jones
Sir, Dr Chamberlain (September 4) may like to know that at about 1930 the very fine organ at Bangor Cathedral was operated by water engines.

I remember attending an organ recital about that time organised in connection with a civic week. During the recital the organ failed because the city fire brigade were giving a demonstration in the

Off stage

From Miss J. A. Barker
Sir, As I walked through Portsmouth Guildhall Square this morning and watched the gradual dismantling of the trappings of the GDP conference, I noticed that predominant among the large vans parked in readiness for departure were some marked "Theatrical Removals". Was it, I wondered, a tacit comment on the proceedings of the last few days? Yours faithfully,
J. A. BARKER,
St Philip's Vicarage,
Hawthorn Crescent,
Cosham,
Portsmouth,
Hampshire,
September 3.

Party of pop

From Mr Tim Rice
Sir, Mr Craig Brown's entertaining comparison (Conference sketch, September 2) of Mr Robert MacLennan at the SDP conference with the mildly well-known American pop singer of the late sixties/early seventies, Reparata (of Reparata and the Delrons) was made less effective by his faulty recollection of their one British hit. This was not, as he stated, "Something Here in My Heart". Mr MacLennan's hand-on-heart movements therefore owed nothing to Reparata's 1968 stage act.

It is possible, however, that Mr MacLennan has drawn inspiration from the work of Reparata and the Delrons as their 1968 hit was entitled "Captain of Your Ship". I am sorry to report that after this one success they were never heard of again. Yours faithfully,
TIM RICE,
196 Shaftesbury Avenue, WC2,
September 4.

Motorway design

From Mr E. C. van Helden
Sir, The letters from Dr Huxley and Mr Oliver (August 29) cannot pass without comment.

In calm and cogent argument, the writers satisfy the average reader that ugly and noisy motorways (and/or extensions thereto) are not really essential and that by saying "No" firmly, further alienation of and encroachment on our beloved countryside can be avoided and, more important to some, enormous sums of money can be saved.

The many undesirable side-effects of increasing our motorways must apply to our well-advanced Western neighbours but, by any acceptable yardstick, Britain already has fewer motorways in actual use than they have. Yet it is argued that, somehow or other, it is acceptable for Britain to make our lower level of motorway facilities a permanent feature.

This is simply another way of talking ourselves into viewing second-rate as respectable. Yours faithfully,
E. C. VAN HELDEN,
605 Frobbisher House,
Dolphin Square, SW1,
September 1.

Second-hand letters

From Mr Peter Orr
Sir, Mr C. A. Crofts (August 25) is quite right. Failure to sign letters is both discourteous and dangerous. Some years ago, I dictated a letter to an actor who was engaged to make a recording for us. What I said was: "You can get away by lunchtime, if you have a matinee in the afternoon."

What the actor read was: "You can get away by lunchtime, if you have a Martini in the afternoon." I take pleasure, Sir, in signing this letter to you. Yours faithfully,
PETER ORR,
46 Woodburn Manor Park,
Woodburn Green,
High Wycombe,
Buckinghamshire,
September 2.

main street and by doing so reduced the water pressure.

It is rumoured that the following morning the then dean, in cap and gown, called upon the mayor to protest at the lack of consideration.

Yours sincerely,
C. E. G. JONES,
31 Y Berlan,
Dunvant,
Swansea,
West Glamorgan,
September 4.

From Mr Terry Dwyer
Sir, Dr Eric Chamberlain, asks about hydraulic church organs. In 1944 I used to play the organ of St Peter's, Eaton Square, London, and this was certainly driven by water at that date. The water tank was situated high up on the south wall and used to make dripping noises when switched off for the sermon. Yours sincerely,
TERRY DWYER,
53 Loughborough Road,
Quorn,
Loughborough,
Leicestershire,
September 5.

ON THIS DAY

SEPTEMBER 8 1960

The primary object of this joint expedition, backed by the British, Swedish and Norwegian governments, was to determine whether the Antarctic ice-cap was warming. The leader, John Galloway, was Norwegian.

SUNNY DAYS IN ANTARCTIC SLEDGE EXPEDITIONS BEING PREPARED

FROM CAPTAIN JOHN GALLOWAY
LEADER OF THE JOINT
BRITISH, SWEDISH AND NORWEGIAN
ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

MAUDHEIM, ANTARCTIC, SEPT. 7
Here at our winter station on the ice barrier the short, comparatively light and locally quiet Antarctic winter night has come to an end. Bright sunny days are now alternating with periods of thick snowstorms and the temperature varies between 12 and 30 deg. centigrade below zero. Our preparations are far advanced for the long sledge expeditions of the spring and summer, some of which will last for months. We are anxiously practising dog sledge driving, and we make careful overhauls of the three "weasel" sledges on which everything depends.

At the same time the daily routine work is still being carried out, with extensive meteorological observations and glaciological ice drillings. So far, depth of 55 metres has been reached, which shows that the ice we are now bringing up fell as snow at the time when the Germans under Bismarck invaded Paris.

The conditions of the drift ice in 1960 made it necessary to establish the winter station a little farther west than was at that time considered favourable, but now the meteorologists are enthusiastic. The position could not have been better to suit their purpose and they claim, too, that according to the charts weather east of the zero degree of longitude is generally worse and more difficult than at this station, which lies in one of the very few calm places on the Antarctic continent.

In spite of violent storms we have seldom failed to send up our radio balloons, and they have shown temperatures of below minus 90 deg. centigrade at a height of 12½ kilometres in the stratosphere — one of the lowest temperatures ever measured by this method.

The monotony of tinned food is something of a problem in spite of the efforts of our efficient cook, Mr Snarby, whose persistent variations with puddings, pies, and all sorts of delicious cakes help considerably. Unfortunately our fish, mutton, and whale meat went bad on the way here and now all tinned food feels to us as if it has been chewed already, and is quite incredibly unexciting; but there is some excellent dried fish and the steward's lye fish is particularly popular among the Scandinavians.

SKI JUMP CONSTRUCTED

Our work at Maudheim is thus spiced with an atmosphere of nostalgia and expectation; and in the meantime we are indulging in some competitive sport. Down at the landing-place a ski jump has been set up. It is called Morse Hill, for it was established by a radio operator, and it has a maximum jump length of 15 metres. Practice is in progress for an international jumping match, the results of which will be sent later. The other day all the puppies followed the skiers down to the jump and two of them fell into cracks in the ice. Dr Wilson rescued them both, after being twice lowered to a depth of 50 metres in the ice.

Radio conditions are now improving daily after a winter-long silence, and we are receiving many months-old personal messages by telegram and radio, mostly through the B.B.C. We get the most unexpected glimpses of the changed world situation. Copyright

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18

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affair which she scarcely bothered to conceal from her husband. A few days after a series of bizarre confrontations between husband and lover, the latter was found shot dead.

Delves Broughton was brought to trial, but acquitted. He committed suicide in a Liverpool hotel the following year.

She married, in 1943, a landowner in Kenya. The marriage came to an end in 1953 and she was married, fourthly and finally, to the 4th Lord Delamere, later in that year. He died in 1979.

She continued to live, to the end, in affluent seclusion, in Kenya.

100

THE ARTS

Mortal offence

Sins (TV), which starred Joan Collins, certainly covered a multitude of them — most of the mortal and many of the venial. (Ms Collins's character alone, if not always Ms Collins, since even her age-defying talent did not extend to playing a teenager, was raped by German soldiers and sold her body to recover her brother, and her sister and husband were murdered.) This monster of a mini-series,

TELEVISION

which ends tonight, had even more sins of its own, but they were mainly artistic. What is less sure is exactly who must be forgiven for them.

According to one Sunday newspaper "Judith Gould", the author of the best-selling blockbuster on which it is based, is not a woman but a former Hell's Angel and his gay "live-in lover" (which must have confused critics with a biographical approach to literature).

Other weekend attractions made me keep my powder dry until after the second episode, which is more than Ms Collins must have done to possess, on film at least, such a creamy, smooth complexion, but it took much less than four hours of suffering its giddy absurdities to get the point. *Sins* is tush to end all tush. The cast, however, were measure how to play it.

Steven Berkoff, moonlighting from his theatrical Parnassus, camped it up. Timothy Dalton's character allowed him to try both his new Bond-ness and old Shakespearean acting in a Poor-Tom-style breakdown. Gene Kelly eased his way through his part before being eased over the balcony by the jealous, impatient son of the count to whom Ms Collins had sold her body. Capricious looked herself but Victor Spinetti was surprisingly less than his, as a posturing hairdresser.

It would have been easy just to enjoy the kitschiness of it all were it not that the bones of the dress of the plot about a fashion-magazine tycoon were Barbie-like war atrocities. The poignancy of humour can allow some comedy to make serious and funny use of the Gestapo, but absurd melodrama dangerously takes the sting out of evil by reducing it to a ratings-watching designer tastelessness.

Andrew Hislop

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An infinity of possibility

John Russell Taylor at the First International Photography Biennale staged by the National Museum of Photography in Bradford



In the Hockney composite image: Noel Myles's prize-winning Portrait of Charles Marriott

Though it is strictly speaking the National Museum of Photography, Film and Television, obviously the photography is the easiest part of its brief to exhibit. And, though probably more locals come in with their kids to see the IMAX shows on the "Biggest Screen in Europe — Five Storeys High!", it is mainly for the photography that the museum has international fame and reputation. Certainly it seems like the logical place to set up an International Photography Biennale, especially since Bradford already boasts an International Print Biennale with which it can alternate.

So, this year, we have an encouraging first. The Biennale takes the form of four connected exhibitions. The nation featured is Hungary, and two of the four are devoted to it: *The Hungarian Connection*, which explores

GALLERIES

something of the reasons why Hungary has produced so many important photographers (try Kertész, Brassai, Capa, Moholy-Nagy and Munkacsy for starters), and *Hungarian Photography Today*, which sees where all the glorious antecedents lead. Both of these exhibitions are on until October 11.

The two other parts are on until October 24. They are both competitive: the *Sun Life Photography Awards*, in which some 40 photographers nominated by professionals compete for, ultimately, the £5,000 Fox Talbot Prize, and *The Bradford Challenge*, issued by David Hockney through his Charitable Foundation, to extend the bounds of conventional photography into three dimensions or fragmentation of images or the fusion and multiplication of images.

What will be in store for us two years hence remains a mystery, though presumably the attention to one particular country's photography will remain a constant. Certainly the initial choice comes off very well from this scrutiny, though the historical section seems a little arbitrary, breaking down into four sections: photographs taken by First World War soldiers for a competition (which included Kertész's first published prints), pictures by Janos Müllner and Karoly Escher, and a general panorama of Hungarian photography, mostly between the wars. Almost all of this is interesting and accomplished, but really we need more background to understand why these, and why not others.

The Hungarian photographers of today we have to take on trust as representing

the general tone of activity in the country, and this we may well be willing to do if we line up the photographers we do not know with the film-makers who are already familiar. There is a distinctive brand of social realism with a distinctive Middle-European surrealism lurking only just beneath the surface — or sometimes erupting through the surface with some very strange pictures indeed.

When Peter Korniss comes up with a really bizarre image in the midst of his photo-essay on an itinerant worker we can believe that it appears just because that was the way things in front of his camera were. On the other hand, the images in which

László Török sets up crumpled life-size photographs of his gypsy subjects in the locations where he originally took them evidently go far beyond any normal idea of photojournalism to create a mysterious dimension of their own. And what has possessed Andras Baranyai to take a series of self-portraits as Larry Morris (i.e. superimposing his own picture on the familiar Pre-Raphaelite photographs) remains tantalizingly beyond sensible conjecture.

The Bradford Challenge has, predictably, persuaded a lot of photographers to put together works in David Hockney's image rather than their own. Surprisingly, one of the two prize-winners selected by Hockney himself, Noel Myles's *Portrait of Charles*

Marriott, though not in final effect very close to Hockney's composites, is quite close in its technical details. Other entries seem more interesting. Richard Nicolle's *Equivocation of Order*, for instance, which collages together several different architectural photographs into a dense, layered, hyper-baroque capriccio, or Peter Banks's *Dulce Reading the Supplement*, which has combined black-and-white pictures into an elaborate free-standing three-dimensional jigsaw puzzle. But at least the competition has made photographers think and experiment, which was presumably the point of the exercise.

In many ways, the *Sun Life Photography Awards* show seemed to me the most disappointing. Perhaps it was

because the nominators (of whom, let me confess, I was one) had such wildly disparate ideas of what they were looking for (or at any rate looking at) in photography that it has become almost impossible to make a coherent comparison of one photographer with another. No one would envy the Fox Talbot judges their task, though I suspect there would be a considerable measure of agreement on the overall winner, Ron O'Donnell's colour *tour de force* entitled *The Antechamber of Rameses V in the Valley of Kings*, which of course is nothing of the sort, but a wonderfully convincing approximation put together, by the look of it, in some derelict house in some still magnificent suburb.

For the rest, there are fine things and less-than-fine. Too many pictures (to my taste) are there entirely because of their subject-matter, photography in an admirable discipline, but it sits ill with the more considered kinds of art photography. And one cannot help feeling that a black feminist photographic collective has all too many modish cards stacked in its favour.

Scale also has an amazing effect on the photograph on a wall: the very large size of print in Paul Graham's *Troubled Land* series of Ulster landscapes almost manages to distract from the essential ordinariness of his vision. In the context it was a relief to come across Clive Cazaux's tiny pictures, inspired apparently by the intense scrutiny he found himself according a postage stamp in the palm of his hand.

Some of the more classic landscape images, with just a little twist of eccentric personal observation, like Joan Wakelin's *Light in Landscape* series or Ying Yeung Li's vertiginous abstraction from high up on the Great Wall, come over strongly. Fay Godwin's coloured beach-scene *Jeremy on the Beach* with Honey lacks her usual poetic feeling, and could be by anybody. Ewan Fraser's already famous *Man with Fish* (in his mouth, that is) is one of the relatively few total rejections of observed reality in the show, and encourages one to think that for interest's sake there might well have been more. But this kind of praising and carping could go on for ever.

The point is that the Bradford International Photography Biennale has got off to a lively start, and at least leaves us in no doubt about the infinite variety of photography's processes and possibilities. Roll on 1989!

Mahler given in right style

PROMENADE CONCERT

CBSO/Rattle
Albert Hall/Radio 3

To Mahler, in his own words, the symphony was a world. But, if that description is adopted, then it has to be said that the world we entered with this Prom performance of his First Symphony was very different from the one the Israel Philharmonic gave us in the same work at the Barbican a few days earlier.

All thought of their excessive, noisy hysteria was immediately banished. Here, in its place, the eyes opened on to a fresh and unspoiled panorama: the opening pianissimo string chords suggested a magical evocation of nature stirring into life and, when the main tune came, especially as played with light staccato by solo trumpet, it took us unmistakably into Mahler's "Wunderhorn" territory.

It is clear the right mood and style matter far more to Simon Rattle and the City of Birmingham Symphony Or-

chestra than any gratuitous show of how fast or how loudly they can play the piece. There may be showmanship, but never so much as to distract attention from the music's substance, its progress from childhood innocence to a triumphantly mature D major at the end.

On this journey numerous details in the score came across afresh, but there were just a few too many instances when the ensemble was not together to claim that the orchestra was as one of its best nights. Perhaps more rehearsal time had been allocated to *A flock descends into the pentagonal garden*, the luxuriant tone-poem by Takemitsu which opened the programme.

In the middle came Mozart and a fine performance of the C major Piano Concerto, K503, by Emanuel Ax: soft-grained, poetic, much ornamented in the lovely slow movement, and free from hard-edged brilliance even in the finale. Rattle accompanied him with a clear and rhythmic classical poise. That, quite properly, was another world again.

Richard Fairman

THEATRE

Remembrance Arts

In Trinidad in the early Seventies a retired schoolteacher and writer, Albert Tere Jordan, one of whose sons was killed in a Black Power riot in the Sixties, is asked by the local paper to record his reminiscences, of his own life and his country's transition from colonialism to independence. "I am a poet, I can't write prose," Jordan claims, and the author, Derek Walcott, is probably best known in this country as a writer of dense, complex lyric poetry in the traditional of Yeats, Eliot and Lowell. On the evidence of this play, the first offering in the fourth Black Theatre Season, he is also a magnificent playwright.

Language is at the heart of the play, for Jordan, both as teacher and as writer, has been concerned to "purify the language of the tribe". This means correcting sloppy Trinidadian syntax and teaching the class to recite Gray's *Elegy*. He is infuriated when his other son Freddie, an artist, veers from Trinidadian to American ("Hijah Pop") without touching on the language of Shakespeare.

Jordan's love of English takes on a more personal form in the central scene of the play,

which re-enacts an uncorrupted wartime romance with his English superior in the Trinidadian TA, Esther Hope (sympathetically played by Amanda Holt). Superiority is the thing when Esther finally accepts his advances, in a restaurant, he cannot cope with the descent of the goddess from her pedestal. "I went to the men's room for 20 years", Jordan says in one of the many lines of the play which carry the dramatic charge so lacking in most contemporary dramaturgy.

In Alistair Bain's superb performance Jordan is a wonderfully rich character, idealistic, self-dramatising, at times self-deluding, always intensely human. Corinne Skinner-Carter as his wife Mabel takes more time to settle, but her transition from supposed black matriarch to a figure of tragic stature, who, despite speaking a different kind of English, understands far more about her husband than he imagines, is the most moving thing in the play.

Remembrance does not give easy answers, and Jordan's disillusionment with independence (seen as opening the door to America) and nostalgia for colonialism will certainly be seen by some as reactionary. But this seems to me a rigorously honest play. The direction by Carmen Munroe is quite unfussy and lets the play and the characters speak for themselves.

Harry Eyres

Shrewd and comical

CINEMA

David Robinson on the Venice Festival

Italy's main entry in the Venice competition, *Long Life to the Signora*, is Ermanno Olmi's first film since the serious illness which left him partially paralyzed, shortly after the release of *Caminacammuna* in 1983.

It is closer to *Il posto*, the film that first made his reputation, than to his later more epic films like *The Tree of the Wooden Clogs*.

Like *Il posto*, it deals with a young person at the moment of transition from childhood to working life. Olmi's solemn, bespectacled young hero has been sent with five other trainee waiters and waitresses to help out at a grand dinner at an exclusive hotel — a converted castle somewhere in Dracula-land.

The dinner is in honour of a dictatorial and mummified old lady, evidently the head of some great industrial (or possibly criminal) organization. The event has assembled a crowd of self-important hangers-on and sycophants from the highest social set. The dinner, the guests and the

hierarchy of hotel servants are seen through the awed but fascinated eyes of the children; and the children in turn are observed by Olmi's shrewd, but always affectionate vision.

A notable new figure on the horizon is the American playwright David Mamet, whose Obie-winning one-act play *Sexual Perseus in Chicago* was turned into a Rob Lowe vehicle, "About Last Night...". Mamet appeared in Venice as the writer of Brian de Palma's *The Untouchables*, a showy but well-written retelling of the Al Capone story, which opens in London next week.

More interesting was Mamet's own debut as writer-director, with *House of Games*, an extremely stylish

and self-possessed black comedy. The story is the stuff of a Damon Runyon tale: a bored spinster psychiatrist falls in with a professional confidence trickster, and discover new depths of pleasurable guilt within herself. Mamet plays between the antiseptic calm of the psychiatric hospital and a wonderfully sly and sleazy Seattle night world full of colourful rascals.

A 31-year-old Italian director, Carlo Mazzacurati, is also attracted by the traditional thriller style for his first film, *Notte italiana*. There is something of the Western as well in its story of a stranger arriving in a community and finding himself the object of murderous hostility when he tumbles on the secrets of the place.

The special distinction of *Notte italiana* is its use of locations of surreal oddity — an area of the Po delta littered with the ruins of hundreds of structures thrown up in the 1950s when there was no restriction upon drilling for methane by private entrepreneurs.



Big-time tax-dodger checks the inspector's credentials in Japan's popular *A Taxing Woman*

Notte italiana was shown in the non-competitive International Critics' Week, as was yet another striking first film, this time from the Soviet Union. Valeri Ogorodnikov's *The Thief* is a film that could never have been made before glasnost. "I believe it to be a film about the whole of Soviet society, not just youth", Ogorodnikov says, "and that the real themes are love for your neighbour, charity and the need for new hopes... We are a desperate generation, but not a lost one. I believe that Soviet youth are intelli-

gent, detest hypocrisy and have their own programme." Music plays a big part in this programme, it seems, and Ogorodnikov's story, such as it is, is set among the punks and rockers of Leningrad. Soviet rock may not offer much to western ears; but for these Russians it is a lifestyle and a declaration.

The Critics' Week also showed the latest film by Juzo Itami, the comic moralist of contemporary Japanese cinema. Itami's satires deal with the most fundamental concerns of changing Japan —

death (*The Funeral*), noodle soup (*Tampopo*) and now, in *A Taxing Woman*, money. This comedy about the battle between a dishevelled lady tax inspector and big-time revenue evaders has been Japan's major box-office success of the year. Its vivid characters, lively action and obsession with the fun of fraud should find a ready response in western audiences, limited only by Itami's weakness (maybe reflecting the taste of the home market) of stretching out his films rather too long.

Birtwistle's teasing climax

FESTIVAL

English Northern Philharmonia/Howarth Elizabeth Hall

The party is over. On Sunday night the South Bank season of Birtwistle's "toys, fancies and dreams" came to an end with an unexpectedly mighty and jovial new version from him of the enigmatic Mauchart *Hoguets du gardien* that has been reworked by 10 other composers during the course of these concerts.

Les Hogueux du gardien de la lune, teasingly referring to the place where Birtwistle has his home, spreads the original three-part polyphony over a full orchestra, yet remains tight and punchy by virtue of the prominence given to high string tone, refulgent brass and rhythmic patterning from a pair of drum kits. It has much more of Birtwistle in it than did his shrill earlier arrangement of the piece for the Pierrat Players: it has something of the playful confidence and virtuosity of Stravinsky's *Agon*, though that piece is also close to Birtwistle's world, as a performance at the start of this concert made clear by redisplaying the orchestra and placing trumpets at the four corners in the manner of *Verdes for Ensembles*.

The novel orchestral placement, with violins at the rear, woodwind to the left and brass behind the low strings on the right, was retained for Ives's *Three Places in New England* and Stravinsky's *Orpheus*, with mixed results. The brass, encouraged by Elgar Howarth, were helped to sound out with magnificent strength in what is a difficult ball for symphony orchestras, but the woodwind, playing in profile, did not gain the acoustic and visual enhancement that was perhaps intended. Also, there were problems of ensemble between the widely separated woodwind and brass groups.

Nevertheless, the Ives was played with unusual vigour and clarity in all three movements: by no means all the

rowdiness was confined to "Putnam's Camp", nor all the mystery to the outer movements. And *Orpheus*, though still seeming the most uncertain of Stravinsky's longer works, had patches of exactness foreshadowing *Agon*.

Earlier in the day Maxwell Davies's *Five Moets* were given a quarter-century-delayed second performance by James Wood and his New London Chamber Choir. Penelope Wainwright-Cook and Mary King (marvellously achieving her attack-less held notes) were the soloists in the glacial Monteverdi of the fourth moet; John Potter and David Wilson-Johnson led the troubled erotic lament of the second.

Given these striking qualities, together with Stravinskyan asperity and late-Messiaen plump, slow chords, the work must surely now become much better known. Nor do I doubt that the moon-keeper's hockets, as opening fanfare or encore piece, will be keeping about orchestral programmes with great regularity.

Paul Griffiths

Loneliness is just one problem

And it is a fairly common problem for seafarers away from home for months at a time. But it is only one of the troubles that people bring to us. As a Christian society working among seafarers we are asked for all kinds of help — spiritual, emotional, social and practical. And we are there, ready to give all the help we can, in all parts of the world. To give this help we depend entirely upon voluntary contributions. Please help us to continue the Anglican Church's ministry to seafarers by a legacy, or please send whatever you can to The Missions to Seamen, Freeport, London, EC4A 4EP.

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FASHION by Liz Smith

A chic part to play

With glamour now back in vogue on the cinema screen, film costumiers are more and more cast in the role of trendsetter

A good film costume designer must be historian, antiquarian, collector, sleuth and scholar of design. Trendsetter is the last thing any one of them admits to being. Yet when Ralph Lauren clothed Diane Keaton in leek jacket and boots with a mid-length skirt for the title role in *Annie Hall*, he costumed more than just the star of the film. Suddenly, every free-thinking female crammed on a man's tatty and strud out in flat boots and an ankle-skimming skirt.

When Milena Canonero picked up an Oscar for her costumes in *Chariots of Fire*, she collected, too, a following among fashion designers everywhere. Languid flannels, cricket sweaters and cropped hair became all the rage. *Crocodile Dundee*, dressed by ex-fashion editor Norma Moricau, did more for high-cut bathing suits than any magazine spread ever could.

Modern TV soaps, of course, offer real fashion labels with Katharine Hammett and Versace outfits starring in *Miami Vice*. The whole silhouette of women's fashion in the Eighties has been shaped by the real stars of *Dynasty* and *Dallas*, the shoulder pads.

A film often happens to hit upon a trend already coming through in fashion. When *Out of Africa* was released last year (yet another Canonero triumph), it spurred a revival of jodhpurs and linen bush shirts, a look which had happened in fashion terms the summer before.

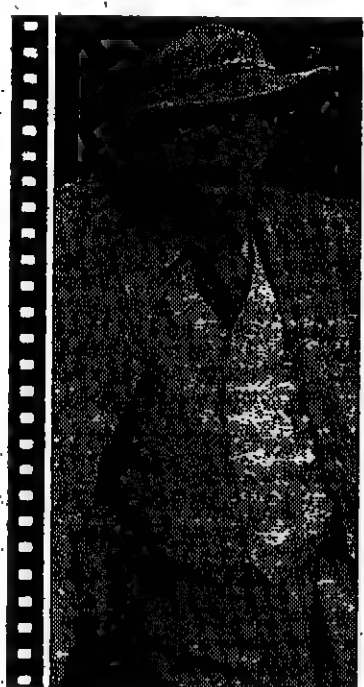
Film images reinforce fashion trends. It is the costume designer's talent directed towards turning a character into a living personality who makes reality of our sartorial fantasies.

In expectation of the imminent release of *White Mischief*, Michael Radford's film about murder and scandalous goings-on in Kenya's Happy Valley in the Forties, fashion's cup currently runneth over. This week, the BBC premiered *The Happy Valley*, their version of the story, starring Holly Aird and Denholm Elliott.

However, in Radford's film, which stars Greta Scacchi, Charles Dance, Sarah Miles and John Hurt, the wardrobe is undoubtedly a co-star and the film looks like reinforcing fashion's current preoccupation with glamour, giving it a sharper, more sophisticated edge.

The central character in this true-life thriller is Diana Broughton, later to become Lady Delamere who, until her death last week aged 74, remained a legendary beauty.

In any anecdote about colonial Kenya, Diana Broughton's style is recalled; how she appeared weighed down with diamonds even when martin fishing at Malindi; how at



her husband's five-week trial in Nairobi in 1941 she wore a different dress to court each day.

Marit Allen, *White Mischief*'s talented costume designer, says she never knows, nor even considers, the fashion impact a film may have. "But it is easy to be seduced by all that Forties sophistication. In the same way that people come out of a musical humming the tunes, I hope they might come out with the courage to be more glamorous."

For the costumes, Marit Allen tracked down period originals in Covent Garden and Camden Passage in London, criss-crossed the



country following the trail of an original moss crepe dress to Glasgow, and raided a supplier of the best quality Forties clothes in Pennsylvania. Even the bra which Greta Scacchi wears under a crocheted cotton jumper is a Forties cross-over original.

Happy Valley's dashing white hunters are equally well-served by their wardrobe in the film. John Hurt plays Gilbert Colville, whom Diana marries after the trial and her divorce. Reputedly the richest farmer in Kenya, Colville was noted for his "conspicuous shabbiness", and for keeping cows in his house.

On location in Kenya, Marit Allen reconsidered the pale linen suit that had been tailored for Hurt in London. "We washed the suit in a solution of local mud and dried it on the side of the location caravan," she says of the now suitably rumpled Hurt.

One scene of a decadent post-dinner party game called for cross-dressing, and the sight of Joss Ackland and Charles Dance in women's clothes and wearing Masai jewellery raised more than a few eyebrows.

Originally a fashion editor, Marit Allen remembers always trying to

Above: Marit Allen wears an original Forties cream suit, from Pennsylvania. Forties brooch, from Camden Passage, London N1. Photograph: TERRY O'NEILL

Right: Greta Scacchi wears original Forties scarlet crepe dress from Camden Passage.

Top left: John Hurt wears tailor-made, mud-rinsed linen suit.

Far left: Greta Scacchi wears original crocheted jumper over original Forties pearl-trimmed bra.

Left: Farrah Fawcett as Barbara Hutton wears Liberty day-print crepe de Chine Forties-style dress.

turn her pages in *Vogue* into a story, setting a scene, investing models with a role to play. "Getting inside the character is what makes working on films fun." She was introduced to the movie business by her ex-husband, the producer Sandy Lieberson, but it was Nicolas Roeg who gave her her first costume design job in his film *Don't Look Now*, and who taught her to anticipate every twist of a story and possible change in plans.

"You must learn to dye, cut, remake on location in the bush," she says. When Michael Radford decided to have more extras in a graveside party scene in *White Mischief*, she whipped up 20 more costumes. He reset one scene in a bathroom. A negligé materialized from her trunk.

Poor Little Rich Girl, the story of Woolworth heiress Barbara Hutton, to be released in America in November and on our television screens next spring, promises to be another parade of couture chic, recreated by the costume designer Jane Robinson. "The timing is right," Jane Robinson confirms. Glamour, it appears, is fashionable again on screen as well as off.



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Woven by the Nottingham spinners William Hollins since 1893, Viyella (the name comes from Via Gellia, the Derbyshire valley near Matlock) was the first

braided fabric in the world. Without losing any of that soft feel that we have all loved since being buttoned inside the smocked dresses and hockey shirts of childhood, or compromising the timeless quality that endears it to traditionalists the world over, new life is being breathed into this unique 55 to 65 per cent wool and cotton blend.

Guardians of this chunk of Britain's fashion heritage are Coats Viyella. Recently installed in a new £5 million mill in Barrowford, Nelson in Lancashire, Viyella now rolls off the production line from looms capable of weaving it in a broader 60 inch (or 150 cms width) as opposed to the 45 inch span of old, making it far more economical for designers of mass-market women's wear.

Viyella snobs are just like jeans buffs. A much-battered Viyella shirt, nicely broken in with its collar softened and frayed, is rated higher than a spanking new one.

It is not surprising, therefore, to find it used by design houses with a more romantic vintage style, like Laura Ashley, Margaret Howell, Cacharel in Paris or Emmanuelle Khanh. Paul Smith's easy-fitting men's basic shirts regularly gobble up



Fitted jacket in piped black and white check Viyella, £190; short black and white banded Viyella skirt, £115; piped Viyella shirt, £95; Betty Jackson at Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, SW1.

Photograph: DAVID ANTHONY

thousands of yards of Viyella every season. Designers of more modern classics, such as Wendy Dagworthy and Betty Jackson, have come to love it too.

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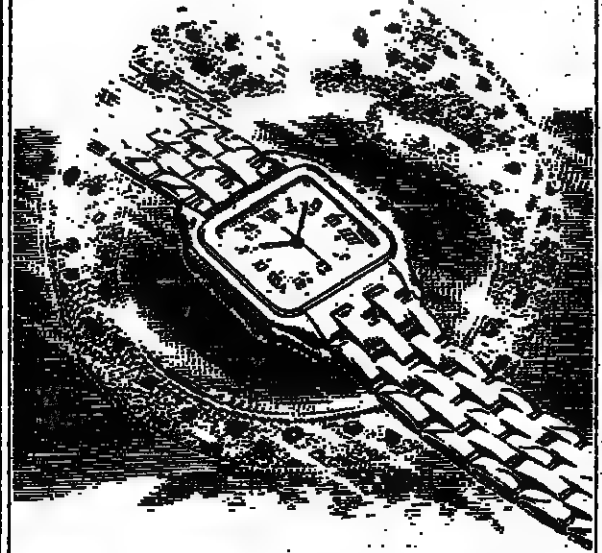
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PATHOLOGISTS

The pathologist is not seen to be as involved with the patient as the surgeon or physician, says Professor Barbara Clayton, in her third year as President of the Royal College of Pathologists. "So those who allocate funds face a great temptation to put scarce resources into aspects of medicine which can much more easily be seen by people to be directly related to patient care," says Professor Barbara Clayton, in her third year as President of the Royal College of Pathologists.

"The lay public can easily appreciate, for instance, that there is a need for a proper recall system for screening women at risk of cervical cancer. But it is much harder to see that without the pathological 'backroom' work, taking good smears and screening them effectively, the system cannot function at all. And we simply do not have enough pathologists for this work."

"We look back with pride on all that has been achieved so far and look forward with eager anticipation to developments in the next 25 years. Pathology provides the basis of so much which improves the quality of life in a wide variety of ways - the prevention of disease, work in clinical, dental and veterinary medicine, toxicological work in relation to pharmaceutical

drugs, consumer products of all kinds and our environment.

"People need to appreciate how essential our work is for almost every aspect of modern medicine. Most people do not realize that pathology is an umbrella term for a wide range of very disparate disciplines. We probably have the most complex membership of any medical Royal College."

"In every hospital, pathologists are right at the basis of medicine. Much of the work that physicians and surgeons do is absolutely dependent on the pathologists."

Professor Clayton herself has a distinguished record of achievement and service. Professor of Chemical Pathology and Human Metabolism at the University of Southampton since 1979, she was for the 19 years before that consultant to the Hospitals for Sick Children in London and a professor at the Institute of Child Health. She is also a member on innumerable committees, conferences, councils and Royal Commissions.

Professor Clayton is currently involved with several major environmental projects. One study, part of the present European Year of the Environment, concerns "best practicable environmental options" - the most satisfactory ways of dealing with environmental problems, taking such factors as cost and

convenience into account rather than aiming unrealistically for "perfect" solutions.

Medical manpower is a major concern for Professor Clayton and the College. "It was ironic that I received details of proposed reductions in the number of senior registrars in haematology on the very day that Norman Fowler, then Secretary of State for Social Services, announced his wish to see a large increase in the number of bone marrow transplants."

"All the predictions for advances in clinical care point to a need for more consultant haematologists. We have therefore challenged the reduction of haematologists in training," she said.

"Molecular biology will increasingly make an impact on our work. The already tremendous expansion of knowledge of genes and chromosomes will allow much more sophisticated diagnoses of tumours."

"In my own field of chemical pathology, topical magnetic resonance, still research tool because of the cost of the equipment, will also make possible examination, through imaging, of biochemical reactions in the body. Mass spectrometry is another highly promising technique. Developments in the production of monoclonal antibodies will enable us to isolate compounds in the body with increasing accuracy."



Dr Israel Chazarin: "Haematology the absolute leader"

Watch on our
vital lifeline

Blood is the very stuff and symbol of life. There is hardly a patient who has not depended in some way on the work of the haematologist, if only for a simple blood count in a routine preventive health screening.

Diagnosis and management of many complex conditions is difficult and subtle, requiring great skill. Without haematologists, surgeons could not carry out major operations, and victims of serious injury would be unable to have blood transfusions.

There are many diseases of the blood, notably anaemia, from which at any one time 15 per cent of otherwise-healthy women suffer. Strict vegetarians sometimes have anaemia, because of deficiency of vitamin B₁₂.

Then there are less common but more serious hereditary blood diseases such as sickle cell anaemia, thalassaemia and haemophilia. Haematol-

ogists are also called in aid for bone-marrow transplants, in cases of lymph-gland tumours, whenever there is a need for a blood transfusion and, of course, whenever a diagnostic blood count is required.

Dr Israel Chazarin, consultant haematologist at the Clinical Research Centre, Northwick Park Hospital, says that haematology has been "at the leading edge of research, the absolute leader". Advances in the treatment of leukaemia have led to improved methods of treating other kinds of cancer.

In cancers other than leukaemia, chemotherapy has to stop short of doing irreparable harm to the bone marrow, whereas with leukaemia, that is where treatment starts. As recently as two decades ago, hardly any leukaemia victims could be saved. Today, there is a five-year survival rate of 60 per cent, and a significant number live for 10 years or more after treatment.

It can all be
traced to
the insects

Chemical pathology has come a long way since the earliest observations, in AD 5 (and possibly earlier) that insects were selectively attracted to the sweet urine of diabetics.

Chemical pathology, the study of chemical changes in disease, uses the techniques of analytical chemistry and biochemistry to make highly accurate measurements of the constituents of blood, urine, tissue and other body substances.

Today's chemical pathologists employ such sophisticated tools as mass spectrometry, which can identify tiny traces of compounds, or topical magnetic resonance.

Running high-tech laboratories is a prime part of the chemical pathologists' work, but they have other big responsibilities, notably in advising hospital and family doctors on how best to treat patients with abnormal body chemistry, as in diabetes and hormonal conditions.

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British Bio-technology Limited congratulates the Royal College of Pathologists on twenty five years of scientific advance in pathology.

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Battling against the bugs

MICROBIOLOGY

Surprisingly, more is known about the AIDS virus than any other virus, points out Dr Jonathan Coleman, reader in medical virology at the Charing Cross and Westminster Medical School and assistant registrar of the Royal College of Pathologists.

Microbiology, the study of such organisms as bacteria and viruses, fungi and parasites, and their effects on man, has advanced so spectacularly that it is now possible to get to grips with newly-discovered viruses (such as that which causes AIDS) with great rapidity.

Professor Jagan Banatvala, Professor of Clinical Virology at St Thomas's campus of the United Medical and Dental Schools of Guy's and St Thomas's, and college registrar, said that treatment of viral infections had been transformed by new techniques, including the development of genetically-engineered vaccines, such as that just developed for hepatitis B. The microbiologist not only helps to diagnose disease by identifying the responsible organism, but investigates its source and how it is spread. Methods of prevention and treatment follow from this.

Among the important subspecialties of microbiology, in addition to virology, is the

science of immunology. This is particularly relevant to AIDS, as the virus attacks the immune system, and in leukaemia, where the immune system is severely compromised. Victims of childhood leukaemia in remission often succumb not to the disease itself, but other conditions.

Immunosuppressive drugs have allowed doctors to modify the body's responses in organ transplants.

Tissue from the living flesh

Histopathologists study tissue taken from patients to see what may be wrong and what can be done about it: cytologists specialise in the examination of the very cells of which the tissues are composed. As Professor Gerard Slavin, of the department of histopathology at St Bartholomew's Hospital and vice president-elect of the college, says: "We deal largely with biopsies as distinct from autopsies - we look at tissue taken in life."

"It is a question of deciding whether the tissue looks normal or not, and recognizing the abnormality. What we provide in the end is an

opinion. More than 46,000 specimens are examined at St Bart's alone, and about 25,000 of these are cervical smears.

Unfortunately, advances in technique have out-run the funds available. Dr Elizabeth Hudson of the histopathology department at Northwick Park Hospital and chairman of the British Society of Clinical Cytology, says that cervical cancer is an eminently preventable disease, but there is a chronic and serious shortage of trained staff.

Lack of career structure in forensic pathology has discouraged young pathologists from pursuing it as a career on a full-time basis, in spite of

such memorable characters as Sir Bernard Spilsbury and Dr Francis Camps.

Forensic pathological examinations are needed in all cases of sudden or unexpected death outside hospital - in the case of cot death, in road and aircraft accidents, and whenever there is a death from natural but uncertain causes.

University departments of forensic medicine are also being cut, with a diminution in teaching of the general medico-legal aspects of medical practice. In its concern, the Royal College of Pathologists has made representations to the Home Office.

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News Briefing: Weather
6.40 Morning Prayer: Day 6.35
Prayer for the Week
6.30 Today 6.30, 7.20, 8.30
News 6.45 Business News
7.45 Weather 7.00,
8.00 News 7.30 Day
Letters 7.35, 8.25 Sport
7.45 Thought for the Day
8.42 Augustus: Part One, By
Heather (2 of 10), The
reader in Harold Innocent
8.57 Weather, Travel
8.00 News
8.00 Clock Rocks: 01-580 4411
8.00 News: From Our Own
Correspondent. Reports
from BBC reporters based
overseas
10.30 Morning Story: Writing a
Love Story. Written by
Caroline McNeill and read
by Marilyn Le Conte
10.45 Daily Service: (New Every
Morning, page 17) (S)
11.00 News: Travel; Three-minute
update. Grady Says, by
Dave Sheehy, With Michael
Hebdon. The story of a
private investigator who
is not keen to take
distance from the
consequences of his
investigation (S)
11.30 The Living World: Michael
Stephen Sutton and
Norman Lewis tackle wildlife
questions put by members
of the Nottinghamshire
Conservation
Trust for Nature
12.00 News: You and Yours:
presented by John Howard
12.25 The World at One: A
musical knowledge quiz,
chaired by Ned Sherrin. The
competitors are: Brian
Davies, Ralph Stone, and
Stephen Rogers. Host of
the first round 12.55
Weather
1.00 The World at One
1.40 The Archers 1.55 Shipping
2.00 News: Woman's Hour: With
Wendy Morgan. Includes
an interview with Dame
Edna Everage. Also,
episode four of A Parents'
Survival Guide
3.00 The Afternoon Play: Brown
Brown Junction, by John
Masters, dramatized in five
parts by Barry Campbell (4)
Panel Singh Kasel. With
Gary Bond as Col Rodney
Smith (S)
4.00 News
4.05 The Dodo Legator: Stories
of birds which were brought
to extinction. Today, The
Scottish Pine Geylt. With
Barry Paine (I)
4.30 Kalamassoco: another
chance to hear last night's
edition which included games
on Peter Acroyd's new
book Chatterbox; the film
Fu! Mami! about;
Curious, at the Hampstead
Theatre (I)
5.00 PM, 5.50 Shipping 5.55
Weather.
6.00 News, local Financial Record.
Sorensen; Jan Johnston:
hosts a film quiz. The
panelists are: Dick
Wosberg, Joan Sims,
Michael Wynn,
and Marlene Biblow (S)
7.00 News
7.05 The Archers
7.20 The Values: Michael
O'Donnell explores the
ways in which shifting social
and moral attitudes have
affected family life (2) Anna
and Jeremy
8.00 Medicine Now: What's new
in medical science? Geoff
Wills reports on the health
of medical care
8.30 The Shadow Knows: The
sound of Orson Welles. A
documentary about the
pioneering radio days of the
man who later went on to
make some remarkable
films. Researched and
conducted by Geoff
Hepworth. Includes the
voices of Welles, with
contributions from John
Hudson, Jason Cadden
and Clancy Sigal (I) (S)
9.15 In Touch: For the visually
handicapped
9.45 Microscope: tonight's line-
up includes items on the
Taming of the Shrew, at the
Royal Shakespeare
Memorial Theatre, Stratford
upon Avon; and ten
McEwan's book, The Child
In Time. Introduced by Paul
Vaughan
10.15 A Book at Bedtime: The
Moon and the Sonnet, by
Cecilia Pavese. Your reader
is Susan Garraff (I)
10.30 The World Tonight
11.15 The Finest Hour Tonight
11.30 A Woman's Town: Cecilia
Quinn plays a radio music
by Pearl, Daphney and
Kate (Records)
12.00 News: Weather 12.33
Shipping Forecast
VHF as above except 1.35-
2.00pm. Listening Corner (S) 5.50-
5.55 PM (continued) 11.30-
12.10pm Open University 11.30
Open Forum: University Magazine
11.50 Technology: Values for
Money

Hospital team of 70 separates Siamese twins



Surgeons at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore beginning the intricately choreographed and meticulously rehearsed 22-hour operation to separate the seven-month-old twins.

From Michael Binyon
Washington

In a remarkable operation, American surgeons plunged Siamese twins joined at the back of the head into a temporary state of suspended animation to reduce bleeding while they successfully separated them.

The operation on two seven-month-old West German boys was performed at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore and lasted from Saturday morning to Sunday morning. The babies, the sons of Herr Josef and Frau Theresia Binder, from Ulm, are now in stable

but critical condition. If they survive, it will be the first time that twins sharing principle cerebral blood systems have been successfully separated.

Doctors do not yet know whether the twins will be able to lead a normal life, but said that without the operation they could never have done so.

The operating team, the largest ever assembled by the 99-year-old university hospital, comprised about 70 doctors, nurses and technicians. Planning began five months ago, and doctors met for five three-hour

rehearsals beforehand, practising on dolls with glued together heads. At the most critical point, when the twins were separated and their blood flow stopped, 59 people were working together on the operation.

Doctors had to stop the twins' hearts pumping blood for an hour while they used heart tissue to construct two new sagittal superior sinas veins from the one they had in common. In order to do so, they slowly removed the blood from the boys' bodies. Then, using a heart-lung machine, they stopped their hearts and lowered their body

temperature to just below 28 degrees.

It is believed to be the first time that hypothermia has been used in this way. The slower metabolic rate gave doctors a vital hour to operate before body cells began to die from lack of oxygen.

Surgeons completed the new vein in one twin in 57 minutes and in 63 minutes in the other. "It got pretty intense in there," said Dr Bruce Reitz, director of cardiac surgery. "We tried not to look at the clock."

Before surgery, new equipment was used to give computer-generated

three-dimensional sculptures of the boys' heads.

Doctors had planned to cover the boys' brains with titanium to protect them until the skulls grew over, but postponed this because of too much swelling.

An entire theatre at the hospital had to be rewired for the intricately choreographed surgery. A specially hinged operating table was built, swinging apart to allow the two teams to work independently since the boys had been separated. They required transfusions of more than 60 units of blood.

Reithian editor who loved the craft of journalism

By Alan Hamilton

Tributes flowed yesterday to Sir William Haley, a former editor of *The Times* and director-general of the BBC, who died in his 86th year on Sunday, aged 86, at a nursing home in his native Jersey.

Sir William was hailed as a man of modest formal education but massive intellect, a journalist first and foremost, and a figure of Reithian principle but without Reith's cold Calvinist sternness.

He will be remembered as the man who put news on the front page of *The Times* but his achievements went beyond typographical revolution.

Sir Denis Hamilton, former editor-in-chief of *The Times* Newspapers, said: "He would not tolerate interference from any quarter, especially political, diplomatic or proprietorial."

"He expected the highest standards of fairness and accuracy, and he was no intruder into private grief, although he was not in any way senti-

mental if he felt someone had got himself into difficulties. "These old-fashioned beliefs could do with re-examination today for the public good, before journalism loses all public respect and influence."

Sir William headed the BBC in the immediate post-war years when the fledgling television service was revived, although he seemed to consider it of minimal im-

A newsmen's editor... 12
Obituary... 16

portance. His greatest memorial in broadcasting is probably the launching of the BBC Third Programme. Sir Ian Trethowan, a former BBC director-general who is chairman of Thames Television, said: "Any man who has been both director-general of the BBC and editor of *The Times* must have been a formidable figure. He was, both intellectually and as an administrator. He opposed

the setting-up of ITV, because he felt it would debase a very valuable medium of communication."

His journalistic principles and his immense knowledge of English literature were recalled by former colleagues at *The Times*. Mr E C Hodgkin, former foreign editor and deputy editor, said: "He loved the craft of journalism as much as he loved the language and literature of England, and that was this side of idolatry."

Mr Owen Hickey, former chief leader writer, said: "He was fiercely protective of his staff against unjustified criticism from outside. He was naturally receptive of political ideas, and he took little pleasure or interest in the ins and outs of Westminster."

Miss Enid Knowles, his secretary for 11 years, said: "To some he may have been an austere editor, but behind the reserve was an integrity and trust that never faltered. He was indeed a rare person."

Royal Navy to protect Dutch mine hunters in the Gulf

By Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent

The Government has agreed that the Royal Navy's Armilla Patrol of three warships should provide protection to two Dutch mine hunters, which are the latest mine counter vessels to be sent to the Gulf to help clear the international sea lanes.

The "tactical support" agreement was reached yesterday in The Hague between Mr Ian Stewart, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, and Mr Wim van Eekelen, the Dutch defence minister.

According to Dutch diplomatic sources, the government in The Hague planned three weeks ago to send two mine hunters but delayed the announcement because of the need to decide on the best way of protecting the ships once they reached the Gulf.

Discussions began with the Foreign Office and Ministry of Defence in London to see if the Armilla Patrol could extend its responsibilities to cover the Dutch ships.

Yesterday, the Dutch defence minister said the two

mine hunters, the *Hellevoetsluis* and the *Maassius*, would receive British tactical support in the Gulf. He said: "The United Kingdom welcomes the Dutch decision and is prepared to offer similar back-up to other nations as well."

Details of the Anglo-Dutch agreement will be worked out

Britain has sent four mine hunters to the Gulf and France has sent three. Italy has decided in principle to send three ships, while the Americans have Sea Stallion mine counter measure helicopters. They are also sending light minesweepers.

Next week, but sources said that the Dutch mine hunters would "fit in" with the Royal Navy's minesweeping operations and the Armilla Patrol would provide overall protection.

Dutch diplomatic sources said that the alternative of sending warships to the Gulf was not practical, since the

Dutch navy's 17 frigates were committed to Nato.

Ministry of Defence sources in London said yesterday that, if Belgium also decided to send mine hunters to the Gulf and asked for co-operation with the Royal Navy, a similar agreement could be reached.

The Armilla Patrol, which consists of HMS Andromeda, a frigate, and HMS Edinburgh, a destroyer, in the Gulf and HMS Brazen, another frigate, in the Indian Ocean, would only need to protect the Dutch in the areas vulnerable to Iranian attack.

The Dutch sources said that the decision to send mine hunters to the Gulf was not only to protect Dutch-registered merchant vessels but primarily as a contribution to the international effort.

Meanwhile, the four Royal Navy mine hunters and support ship, on the final stage of their journey to the Gulf, have all been fitted with a missile warning device to provide extra protection against attack.

Conference sketch

Bedtime reading for the mayor

The Lord Mayor of Blackpool would normally be a figure of fun, but this year he seems to have been nudged out of Bertolt Brecht. "This woman and her friends" he said in his welcoming address, enunciating the word "friends" with a venom more usually employed by Mr Punch while walloping Judy, "this woman and her friends have got all the power and you'll not get it off them by nibbling".

Will the Lord Mayor of Blackpool be asked to give a similar address to the Conservative Conference early next month? Will he even now be "gunning up" politely on the particular irritations of the Tories? Will that woman become that man? As his chair of office sends glints and gleams on to his unmemorable face, will he rant against Mr Kinnock and his friends, if any?

It will be hard for him to find such a crowd-pleaser as Mrs Thatcher. The mere mention of her name is on a level with the Tolpuddle Martyrs and This Great Movement of Ours and Our Brothers in South Africa in its effect of ensuring a feeling of cosiness among all comrades. At least we are agreed on that one, you can hear them murmur appreciatively.

So delighted was Mr Norman Willis with the Lord Mayor's welcome that he presented him with a copy of a hardback edition of the *History of Trades Unionism*, a very good joke indeed. But even after ten minutes of the first morning of the 119th Trades Union Congress, the warmth was still not quite exhausted. On the platform were fellow Trades Unionists from Canada, Denmark, South Africa, the USA and goodness knows where. You could tell they were strangers. They were smiling. The head of the American Trades Union gave a speech saying that both organizations were speaking the same language, "the language of safety and dignity on the job". Had he been informed, wrongly, that he was addressing the British Medical Association?

There were two elements to the first day's proceedings. The first was the new, with-it image of Trade Unionism. The second was the debate

over no-strike agreements. The two elements went together as delightfully as congealed milk on a fresh cup of coffee. Spearheading the new, with-it image was Mr Norman Willis, who, with his slopping mouth, vast bald head and giant wing-span, argued forcefully that the TUC was not the dinosaur the media were intent on portraying it to be.

Mr Willis was delighted to introduce two or three short films commissioned by the General Council to prove that the TUC is an organization for today's world. With it as he is, Mr Willis does not favour new-fangled media-influenced devices such as being able to read his own writings. "The short film you are about," he said, turning over the page, and at that point he lost his place. Seconds later, the words "to see" emerged. He is obviously still coming to terms with the new technology of pen and paper, but is dead keen to make a go of it.

The hall went dark, and on to the screen came the gorgeous nostalgia of the voice of a veteran from Pathe News coupled with a succession of people - young and old, bearded and hairless, smiling and smiling harder. Were these all enthusiastic chews of Wrigley's Spearmint Gum? No - they were happy Trades Unionists, though we had to take this on trust, for they bore so much resemblance to the increasingly grumpy delegates in the hall as chirruping sparrows to a sack of cats.

After lunch, Mr Willis once again spoke the new language of Trades Unionism. "Watching us on television now - or not watching us because they are at work - are thousands of people whose jobs have been saved by the Trades Union movement." "Many harsh things have been said and done. Frankly, many of them would have been better not said and not done." "What would any newspaper have - what would anyone give to have - nine people - nine million people - reading them?" How the Lord Mayor of Blackpool, now snug in his bed, must be longing to read the next chapter in the *History of Trades Unionism*, modern, slick and punchy.

Craig Brown

West German released

Continued from page 1

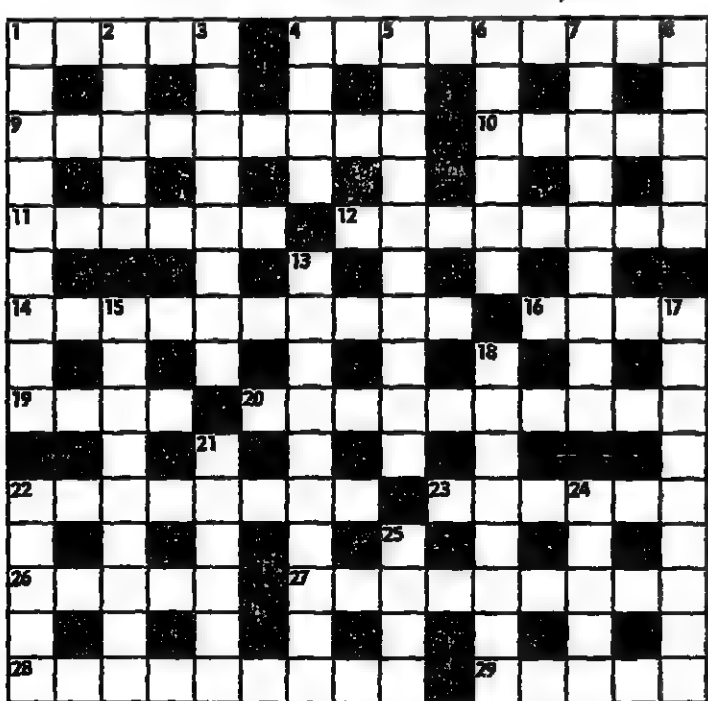
that Iran as well as Syria helped to win Herr Schmidt's freedom begged more questions than it answered. The kidnappers, rejoicing under the name of the "Holy Warriors for Freedom", confined their thanks only to Syria whose officials, they asserted, were "concerned with the causes of Islam in the world and who helped bring about and guarantee this solution. They had a role in these positive events."

Curiously, the Syrians - who rarely miss an opportunity to display their humani-

tarian efforts on behalf of foreign hostages in Lebanon - made no comment last night on Herr Schmidt's release, and the freed hostage held no press conference before being taken to Damascus airport for his flight home on a West German government aircraft.

● BONN: Herr Friedhelm Ost, the chief spokesman for the West German Government, told a press conference here yesterday only that Herr Schmidt had been freed and was at the residence of the West German Ambassador in Damascus (John England writes).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 17,456



This puzzle was solved within 30 minutes by 23 per cent of the competitors at the 1987 London B final of The Times Collins Dictionaries Crossword Championship.

- ACROSS**
- Daily thesis (5).
 - Kaas, for example, a stagnant place (9).
 - Extremely colourful butterfly (6-3).
 - Child martyr has silver head (4-3).
 - Grievance of Marx - duck's off (6).
 - valley. Grosvenor Gallery (*Pantheon*) (8).
 - Colourful clue to one not so bald as made out (10).
 - Compact stable (4).
 - It holds the key to Open University (4).
 - The gin's due to be drunk, bless you! (10).
 - A features-editor's work, reducing the number of lines? (4-4).
 - Decline junk (6).
 - He has a Sam Browne - real leather piece of equipment (15).
 - Take a box for this raw English revue (5-4).
 - Factory where little bread is made (3-4).
 - Pitch old books and cart (4-5).

- DOWN**
- Hodgson, say, who does not need full lunch yet? (9).
 - Scotsman in post office has all the keys (5).
 - One who would not keep sovereigns (8).
 - Home fixture for City (4).
 - Pole Star-gazer? (10).
 - Pop figure in the City Road (6).
 - Inner gate conceals mandarin (9).
 - Rugby hovel of antiquated appearance (5).
 - "Conduct forward" - Peggotty's opinion of him (10).
 - Cricketer side gets permission for a bar (2-7).
 - Common sense that is worth time developing (6-3).
 - Disciple has to stick to holy writ (8).
 - French rouge? (6).
 - Novel source of mill-power (5).
 - Houseman in a state of collapse? (5).
 - Nibble prune (4).

Concise crossword, page 9

WEATHER

General situation: A ridge of high pressure will cross southern areas but a deep Atlantic low moving north-east towards the Faeroes will maintain the changeable pattern. England and Wales will have a mostly dry day with some sunshine, but there may be a light shower or two in eastern England early afternoon. Western areas will become cloudier and rain may well reach parts of Wales and the north-west of England in the evening. Scotland and Northern Ireland will have sunny intervals and showers, and as these die out cloudy weather will bring rain to Northern Ireland and western Scotland in the evening. It will be warmer, with the temperature near to normal. Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Rain will be followed by brighter but cooler and showery weather.

ABROAD			
Monday: c. cloud; d. drizzle; f. fair; fog; h. hazy; n. rain; s. sun; snow; t. thunder.			
Algeria	12/21	12/21	12/21
Amsterdam	12/21	12/21	12/21
Antwerp	12/21	12/21	12/21
Athens	12/21	12/21	12/21
Berlin	12/21	12/21	12/21
Bombay	12/21	12/21	12/21
Buenos Aires	12/21	12/21	12/21
Calcutta	12/21	12/21	12/21
Cairo	12/21	12/21	12/21
Cardiff	12/21	12/21	12/21
Chennai	12/21	12/21	12/21
Copenhagen	12/21	12/21	12/21
Dublin	12/21	12/21	12/21
Edinburgh	12/21	12/21	12/21
Geneva	12/21	12/21	12/21
Hamburg	12/21	12/21	12/21
Helsinki	12/21	12/21	12/21
Hong Kong	12/21	12/21	12/21
London	12/21	12/21	12/21
Lyons	12/21	12/21	12/21
Madrid	12/21	12/21	12/21
Moscow	12/21	12/21	12/21
Mumbai	12/21	12/21	12/21
Nairobi	12/21	12/21	12/21
Paris	12/21	12/21	12/21
Peking	12/21	12/21	12/21
Rangoon	12/21	12/21	12/21
Rome	12/21	12/21	12/21
Singapore	12/21	12/21	12/21
Sofia	12/21	12/21	12/21
Taipei	12/21	12/21	12/21
Tokyo	12/21	12/21	12/21
Warsaw	12/21	12/21	12/21
Wellington	12/21	12/21	12/21
Yokohama	12/21	12/21	12/21

AROUND BRITAIN			
London	12/21	12/21	12/21
Cardiff	12/21	12/21	12/21
Edinburgh	12/21	12/21	12/21
Belfast	12/21	12/21	12/21
Manchester	12/21	12/21	12/21
Sheffield	12/21	12/21	12/21
Nottingham	12/21	12/21	12/21
Leeds	12/21	12/21	12/21
Birmingham	12/21	12/21	12/21
Coventry	12/21	12/21	12/21
Southampton	12/21	12/21	12/21
Bristol	12/21	12/21	12/21
Exeter	12/21	12/21	12/21
Plymouth	12/21	12/21	12/21
Swansea	12/21	12/21	12/21
Cardiff	12/21	12/21	12/21
Belfast	12/21	12/21	12/21

Notes: The Times weather forecasts are based on the latest available information from the Met Office. Forecasts are given for the period 00.00 to 06.00 hours. For more detailed forecasts, see the Met Office website.

AM

PM

LONDON

Yesterday: Temp: max 8 am to 6 pm, 20C (68F); min 6 pm to 8 am, 13C (55F). Humidity: 6 pm, 90 per cent. Rain: 8.4 to 6 pm, 0.08 in. Sun: 34 hr to 6 pm, 4.8 hr. Bar: mean sea level, 6 pm, 1017.1 mbars, falling, 1,000 mbars = 29.53 in.

MANCHESTER

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 17C (63F); min 6 pm to 8 am, 11C (52F). Humidity: 6 pm, 90 per cent. Rain: 8.4 to 6 pm, 0.08 in. Sun: 34 hr to 6 pm, 4.8 hr. Bar: mean sea level, 6 pm, 1017.1 mbars, falling, 1,000 mbars = 29.53 in.

LIGHTING-UP TIME

London: 6.03 am to 6.55 am
Sheffield: 6.12 am to 6.55 am
Edinburgh: 6.21 am to 6.55 am
Belfast: 6.15 am to 6.55 am
Presume 6.25 am to 6.55 am

HIGHEST & LOWEST

Standard: Highest dry temp: Maudslayi, near Hereford, 20C (68F); lowest dry temp: Capri, 12C (54F); highest rainfall: Oronoco, Cornwall, 0.5 in; highest sunshine: Tave, Inner Hebrides, 10.5 hr.

THE POUND

	Bank	Buy	Sell
Australia \$	2.34	2.34	2.34
Canada \$	2.34	2.34	2.34
Denmark kr	6.46	6.46	6.46
France F	6.55	6.55	6.55
Germany M	2.36	2.36	2.36
Italy L	2.36	2.36	2.36
Japan Y	163.6	163.6	163.6
Netherlands Gld	3.60	3.60	3.60
Spain Ptas	166.6	166.6	166.6
Sweden Kr	4.66	4.66	4.66
Switzerland Sfr	2.00	2.00	2.00
USA \$	1.53	1.53	1.53
Yugoslavia Dnr	136.6	136.6	136.6

NOON TODAY

EEC set to miss tax rules deadline

Copenhagen (Reuters) — The European Economic Community will find it hard to agree to common rules on taxes and farm subsidies by the deadline of 1992, Mr. Nils Willems, the Danish industry minister, told reporters yesterday.

But Mr. Willems, whose country holds the six-month rotating presidency of the Community, said he expected progress on the opening of public contracts in firms in other EEC countries.

Speaking during a one-day informal meeting of EEC industry ministers and officials of public sector contracts in EEC nations go to local firms in the same country, so it is important that we open this area to other European partner nations," he said.

But Mr. Willems added that while he was confident that progress could be made on public contracts and in other fields, he saw great problems in harmonizing taxation and agricultural subsidies in the 12 countries by 1992.

He said he was optimistic about standardizing rules on capital movements, insurance and company law, and reaching agreement on common technical standards.

The meeting was the first to discuss delays in establishing a more open European Community market since the Single European Act, designed to improve trade and ease decision making within the Community, went into force on July 1.

EEC trade and industry ministers are due to hold formal talks on the issue in Brussels on October 5.

Payton's stately flop rises from the ashes as millions roll in

By Lawrence Lever

Stapleford Park, the Business Expansion Scheme company which flopped spectacularly when it tried to raise £5 million from the public to develop the 16th century stately home of the same name, is back in business.

Mr. Bob Payton, the colourful American founder of the Chicago Pizza Pie Factory and the man behind Stapleford Park, has persuaded four venture capitalists to back the project.

The deal is subject only to confirmation that a grant from the English Tourist Board will be available.

Stapleford Park is a Grade One listed stately home set in a 25-acre estate near Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire. Mr. Payton, who has made millions out of his American theme restaurants trading under the "Chicago" banner, purchased it from Lord Gretton and planned to convert it into a luxury hotel and sporting estate.

He tried to raise £5 million under the Business Expansion Scheme which provides investors in unquoted companies with generous tax breaks.

However, even the tax breaks, coupled with personalities such as Mr. Payton and Mrs. Jennifer d'Abo on the Stapleford Park board, failed to persuade the public to come up with the money.

Stapleford Park raised under £2 million — less than half the amount it needed to get off the ground. The costs of the unsuccessful venture were about £100,000.

"Financially, I did everything wrong," Mr. Payton says. "We fixed £4 million as the minimum we had to raise and this was far too high. We launched the project at the wrong time of the year."



Raring to go: Bob Payton at Stapleford Park estate

"Also, at the time there were a lot of BES hotel projects around and they were getting a bad press."

Investors were also put off by the possibility that the long-term nature of the project meant they would have a long wait for their tax relief to come through. Generally, they preferred safer projects for their BES money.

This is not the first time Mr. Payton has failed. The banks refused to back his Chicago Rib Shack restaurant (specializing in barbecued ribs) in Knightsbridge, which he says now has 6,000 customers a week and a £3 million-a-year turnover.

Mr. Payton has now received £4.5 million for Stapleford Park from Alan Patricof Associates, Thomp-

son Clive & Partners, Equity Capital for Industry and Phillips & Drew Development Capital Fund. He is putting in a substantial amount of his own money but will not say how much.

The institutions are taking the bulk of the equity, although Mr. Payton will keep control of the company.

"It's a great shimmering bulk of a place, crying out to be a hotel," says Mr. Payton. His plans are somewhat less ambitious now with, initially, fewer hotel bedrooms scheduled and more emphasis than originally intended on conference facilities.

There will still be extensive sporting and leisure facilities but not the indoor swimming pool that BES investors would have had.

Bankers reject Brazil proposal

By Richard Thomson

The Brazilian plan put forward last week to securitize a substantial portion of its \$115 billion (£69.27 billion) overseas debt received a cold response from bankers in London yesterday.

Their refusal to go along with the proposal comes only a few days after Japanese bankers also turned down the scheme, and Brazilian officials are now due to open talks with US banks in New York today.

Senior Finance Director, advisor to the Brazilian finance ministry, and Senator Antonio de Padua Seixas, an official of the central bank, met Bank of England officials yesterday morning. They also spoke to Lloyds Bank, Barclays Bank and National Westminster Bank, having met Midland on Sunday evening.

One banker said: "The details of the Brazilian scheme are clearly unacceptable, even though we are willing to consider the principle of securitizing debt."

A central problem is that Brazil's plan involves securitizing debt at a discount of 25 to 30 per cent, to reflect the low secondary market value of the loans.

The banks are opposed to the idea of writing off their debt, even though they recently boosted their bad debt provisions to cover against write-offs. "The discount the Brazilians are asking for is excessive," one banker commented.

The plan also involves setting the interest on loans at a lower rate. This part of the scheme has run into less opposition. The securities would have long maturities of up to 35 years, effectively also rescheduling the repayment periods of the loans.

Basle bankers offer spiritual comfort

COMMENT Kenneth Fleet

The dollar is displaying the classic symptoms of megalomania — the tendency which appears at this time of year for fundamentally weak currencies to hang on the words of finance ministers and central bankers emerging from smoke-filled rooms.

The process began yesterday with the get-together of central bankers at the Bank for International Settlements in Basle. Had the dollar not been so weak over the past fortnight, then the meeting would have passed as little more than an opportunity for Paul Volcker to introduce Dr. Alan Greenspan, his successor at the Federal Reserve Board, to his fellow central bankers.

As it was, the dollar dominated the discussions. According to comments after the meeting by Karl Otto Poehl, the Bundesbank president, the Fed team presented last Friday's half-point increase in the US discount rate as directly aimed at stabilizing the dollar. The Louvre accord on exchange rates, he added, was very much alive.

It is important not to read too much into one interpretation of what was, after all, a meeting of central bankers and not finance ministers. But Herr Poehl may have set the tone for the autumn round of meetings which moves on to Denmark and the EEC finance ministers at the weekend, culminating with the annual meetings of the IMF and World Bank in Washington at the end of the month.

The difficulty with the modern process of currency management is that it is somewhat crude. When the Group of Five gave an official seal of approval to a dollar slide at the Plaza Hotel, New York, in September 1985, there was little indication of how far and how fast, the dollar would fall.

Last February's Louvre accord came when the markets appeared to have decided that the dollar had fallen far enough. And, in spite of some early pressure to test the resolve of the monetary authorities around the world, the dollar has been held.

But, having worked with the grain of the market on the dollar, the larger Group of Seven may now find that it is having to work against it. Sentiment on the dollar, as a result of the gaping US trade deficit, is overwhelmingly bearish. A bad set of US trade figures on Friday, and bad in this context means anything above \$15 billion, would concentrate the mind of the finance ministers and central bankers wonderfully.

The dollar needs to be lower. A downward adjustment of 5 to 10 per cent in the dollar's permitted range would be appropriate. This would establish DM1.60 and Y125 as the mark and yen rates below which it would not be allowed to fall, compared with current market rates of DM1.79 and Y141.

This would not be easy given the

nature of the currency markets. Fine tuning currencies in an environment of floating exchange rates is a daunting task. For this reason the Group of Seven may already have resigned themselves to defending the dollar at present levels, as a less risky option than one which could involve precipitating an uncontrolled fall.

Meanwhile the pound, for the time being, basks on an inviting London shore.

Abbey National returns to the attack

Abbey National has looked the most aggressive and innovative of the building societies since Sir Clive Thornton shook the industry to its socks by attacking the societies' interest rate cartel five years ago. Peter Birch, the chief executive, is following in Thornton's radical footsteps, pressing forward into banking territory as fast as he is able.

The Nationwide Building Society already has a relatively competitive interest-bearing cheque account which it claims is already attracting customers from banks. But it is not completely independent, being linked to the cheque clearing system of the Co-op Bank. Other societies — including the mighty Halifax — have cheque accounts but no cheque guarantee card to go with them.

So the Abbey's plans for an interest-bearing cheque account supported by a cheque guarantee card and an in-house clearing system will make it unique among building societies. It is a risky move. Cheque clearing is an expensive business (as bankers never cease to complain) and setting up a system is even more costly.

Yet the rewards could be immense. The big societies have been borrowing heavily from the wholesale money markets and must eventually bump up against the 20 per cent of assets limit imposed by the Building Societies Act. Then there will be an unseemly scramble for retail funds. The Abbey should be well placed to take advantage of this.

At the same time, it will be the first society to challenge the clearing banks directly on their own ground, hoping to break down the tradition among consumers of having a bank current account and a building society investment account. If the banks are forced to introduce fully interest-paying cheque current accounts, consumers will have plenty to thank the Abbey for. The Abbey's initiative also widens the gap between societies. The Nationwide has made no secret of wanting to add a clearing facility to its cheque account. The Halifax's position is less clear. Just how far is it prepared to foray into banking activities? Few other societies have the resources even to contemplate such ideas.

UK shipbuilding orders fall again

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Britain's state-owned merchant shipbuilding yards are continuing to struggle against fierce foreign competition and suffered another fall in order books in the second quarter of this year.

Latest figures from Lloyd's Register of Merchant Shipping show the volume of ships on order at the end of June was 213,822 gross tons against 262,407 tons a year earlier. The British share of the world order book was just 1 per cent.

The new figures underline the continuing dominance by the South Korean and Japanese shipyards of the world merchant shipbuilding scene. Despite the shipbuilding government fund, designed to help bridge the gap between British and Far Eastern prices, British Shipbuilders has been unable to pare its prices enough and is concentrating on more specialized, high technology vessels including research and refrigeration ships. It hopes to re-enter the luxury cruise ferry market.

In the second quarter the world order book rose to 21.35 million tons from 20.9 million tons in the previous three

months — the first reversal of the decline in shipbuilding since 1983. But most of the increase came from the Korean yards' additional intake of orders and the country's total order book stands at 1.46 million tons.

Japan has 290 vessels on order amounting to 5.29 million tons, a big dip from the 8.69 million tons of a year earlier.

Tankers remain the world industry's mainstay. At the end of June there were 238 on order — none of them in Britain — with a total of 14.7 million deadweight tonnes, against 127 one and bulk carriers representing 7.97 million tonnes.

Japan is building 48 of the tankers but South Korean yards are building 59 crude and product carriers.

Significantly, China is steadily increasing its shipbuilding position with an order book up by more than 160,000 tons up to the middle of the year to 790,399 tons. Taiwan has an order book of almost 700,000 tons — up by 81,400 tons on the previous quarter.

GrandMet buys Irish milk firms

By Our City Staff

Express Foods Group (International), the dairy division of Grand Metropolitan, the catering and hotels group, is expanding its Irish milk business with the IRE10 million (£9 million) acquisition of two milk powder businesses, MacCormac Products and Comnact Foods.

MacCormac's and Comnact's, of County Cavan, manufacture and market full-cream milk powders for both human and animal consumption.

Virtually all their production goes to two British companies, Pritchett Foods, which makes and exports a wide range of fat-filled human food products, and Volac, a leading distributor of animal feed milk replacers.

Dr. Gerry Murphy, the business development director of Express Foods, said yesterday that the acquisition with Pritchett and Volac would not be affected by the purchase.

In the year to last February MacCormac and Comnact had combined sales of IRE26 million compared with the Express Group's Irish sales of IRE125 million in the year to September 1986.

W German deficit almost doubled

West Germany's overall balance of payments deficit nearly doubled to 2.45 billion marks (£822 million) in July from DM1.30 billion in June, and compared with a DM2.21 billion surplus in July 1986, Bundesbank figures show.

The deficit widened because the shortfall on the capital account widened sharply and the surplus on the current account narrowed slightly.

The Bundesbank said the current account surplus nar-

rowed to DM4.90 billion in July from DM5.43 billion in June, and the trade surplus widened to DM9.91 billion from DM8.31 billion. On the capital account the deficit nearly doubled to DM9.29 billion in July from DM4.86 billion in June.

The long-term capital account deficit widened sharply to DM6.49 billion from DM2.36 billion against a surplus of DM4.29 billion in July 1986.

The group's Newstart division benefited from the end of the industrial dispute at News International's Wapping plant, and there was further development of operations within Europe where new services led to improved margins and a higher profit contribution.

Harsh business conditions saw a loss by interests in New Zealand, and while freight

revenues were higher in Australia, tight market conditions saw only negligible growth in tonnes and consignments carried in most freight divisions.

In July, TNT and News Corporation jointly acquired Skywest Holdings Group, operator of East-West Airlines and Skywest Airlines, the Australian domestic regional carriers.

In North America, road operations were less profitable on average. Since year end, TNT has agreed to buy the outstanding 50 per cent of TNT Traco in Italy.

Jebesen Drilling — which hires out offshore drilling rigs and where rescue talks with Midland & Scottish Group continued — made a half-year pre-tax loss of £5.8 million to end-June, against a loss of £11.3 million previously.

This time the results exclude those of Pacmore Drilling I — a £2.5 million loss — pending its sale to Petrobras.

Jebesen's loss after tax was £8.3 million against £7.8 million. The loss per share is up from 39.8p to 52.1p.

The poster group More O'Ferrall yesterday reported a 35 per cent leap in profits from £2.05 million to £2.77 million in the first six months of 1987. Earnings per share are up from 4.8p to 6.9p.

Increased investment in France and the United Kingdom has brought particular rewards, but the company is in a healthy trading position in all the countries in which it operates. The directors expect a successful outcome to the year.

BS jobs boost
British Steel's large diameter pipe mill on Teesside, the only one of its type in the country, is to employ 200 temporary workers to fill two orders for a total of 59 kilometres of steel pipe for British Gas and Phillips Petroleum. The orders are expected to be met by the end of the year.

Carol Leonard

A Lloyd George in the House

Lord Tenby, a descendant of the venerable Lloyd-George family, will be retiring as public relations adviser to the group chairman of Kleinwort Grieverson, the merchant banking and securities house, in November. After 14 years in the post, which has responsibilities ranging from press relations and corporate entertaining to advertising, marketing and sponsorship, Tenby will be leaving after his 60th birthday on November 7 — to be replaced by former Foreign Office man Charles Anson. But he will not be leaving the Square Mile completely. He will become a non-executive director and PR adviser to privately-owned City printing firm Williams Lea — the firm which, coincidentally, prints Kleinwort Grieverson's annual report. Plain Bill Lloyd-George until he inherited the title from his late brother in 1983, Tenby — a talented yet charming and unassuming man — is the son of Gwilym, Home Secretary during the Suez crisis, and grandson of legendary PM David. As well as continuing with his duties as a deputy chairman of the bench in Aldershot, Tenby, who once sold advertising space for London's Evening News, tells me that he hopes to spend more time in the House of Lords. A cross-bencher, he has yet to make his maiden speech, which will probably be about law and order. "After 14 years as an operational magistrate, I am at the sharp end of implementing the decisions their lordships make," he says.

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

No RSVP necessary

The French must be more closely related to the Irish than is commonly believed. The eminent French stockbroker J. Chevreux, D de Virée, is starting a new telex service supplying his clients with news and comments on the French stock market. In preparation, it has sent a letter

by telex to each of its British brokers to check that it is using their correct telex number. "If you do not reply we will regard the number we have as correct and will use it in the future," it says. "Surely it should be the other way round," queries one bemused British broker.

Red for stop
Former City Sheriff and war hero Ken Ballard is clearly not a man to tolerate inefficiencies — as the Customs men at Heathrow Airport discovered at the weekend. Accompanied by 80 or so other members of the City Livery Club and their wives, returning from a two-

week jaunt in India, tempers apparently flared when dozens of exhausted but honest passengers queued in the red channel in the arrivals terminal. With one lone officer in charge, the queue was virtually motionless. "What made it worse was that we had just been told on the plane that Heathrow was now the world's most modern airport," says City PR man Maurice Cocking, a member of the Tallow-Chandler Company. Undeterred by the barriers, Ballard apparently dragged several lurking Customs officers from their lair and forced them to attend to waiting passengers.

It could sum up the feelings of a number of City slickers who find themselves, in the course of duty, in possession of a never-ending supply of price-sensitive information. After talking to a stockbroker who had just returned from a top secret meeting, one colleague said to another: "He is the only man I know who unscrews his head at night and locks it in a safe."



"Does that mean that if you lose your shirt you may get it back freshly laundered?"

Hippy ending

It has been a busy year for John Jorgensen, who sold his USM-quoted pharmaceutical packaging company to Monopoly-maker John Waddington in April for £17 million. In the middle of negotiations, Jorgensen, now a director of Waddington, had an even tougher fight on his hands back home. A group of hippies — part of the "peace convoy" which wrought havoc across the West Country in the summer of '86 — had strayed onto farmland next to his 18th century manor house near Ovington, Kent, leaving a trail of devastated orchards, rubbish and uproar in the local community. Jorgensen and his wife, Patsy, coordinated the fight to force the hippies out and eventually won a court eviction order. The last stragglers have now departed and on Sunday, the jubilant Jorgensens held a "Hippie, Hippy, Hurry — they've gone away" party, inviting neighbours, local residents and policemen to celebrate. "It's been quite a year," says Jorgensen.

Latest essential car necessary for all aspiring American yuppies — a fake car telephone antenna. Called the "Phone-E", Californian businessman Rusty Hoge has already sold 200,000 of the realistic-looking gadgets, which are now about to go on sale nationwide in a mail order catalogue. At £15 each it's considerably cheaper than the real thing. And no phone bills either.

Carol Leonard

Jebesen Drilling loses £5.8m at half time

By Michael Tate

The results reflect the depressed state of the offshore drilling market and the un-economic day rates. Two rigs did not work and the Ali Baba only operated for 66 days.

Jebesen's shares have been suspended since May when it disclosed that rescue talks were taking place with MSG, a private drilling company.

MSG, supported by Jebesen's bankers, will take a controlling stake in Jebesen's share capital.

Poster group jumps 35%

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FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES			
Market rates	day's range	1 month	3 months
New York	1.5600-1.5610	0.26-0.30p	1.11-1.08p
London	2.1725-2.1732	0.20-0.10p	0.57-0.45p
Amsterdam	3.5474-3.5510	14-14p	5-5p
Brussels	61.57-61.57	10-10p	62-62p
Copenhagen	11.4633-11.4638	34p-34p	1-1p
Oslo	1.1151-1.1155	13-13p	52-52p
Frankfurt	2.2720-2.2722	2.73p-2.73p	11-11p
Paris	15.2250-15.2250	72-72p	225-225p
Madrid	195.20-195.20	10-10p	197-197p
Geneva	215.52-215.52	4-4p	13-13p
Basle	10.9272-10.9494	3-3p	6-6p
Porto	9.9434-9.9434	9.94p-9.94p	9-9p
Stockholm	10.4949-10.5250	11-11p	24-24p
Tokyo	224.57-225.81	11-11p	30-30p
Venice	20.52-20.57	10-10p	31-31p
Zurich	2.4821-2.4884	2.48p-2.48p	11-11p

Spotting index compared with 1975 was up at 73.3 (day's range 73.1-73.3).

OTHER STERLING RATES		DOLLAR SPOT RATES	
Argentina (aust)	3.8473-3.8545	Ireland	1.4810-1.4840
Australia (aust)	2.2882-2.2882	Singapore	2.0200-2.0210
Bahrain (aust)	0.0225-0.0225	Malaysia	2.5470-2.5500
Brunei (aust)	0.1155-0.1155	Australia	0.7200-0.7220
Cyprus (aust)	0.7770-0.7870	Canada	1.3110-1.3120
Finland (aust)	7.2100-7.2200	Denmark	5.8200-5.8220
Greece (aust)	228.00-228.00	Norway	5.5880-5.5900
Hong Kong (aust)	12.8344-12.8440	Sweden	5.9140-5.9190
India (aust)	21.30-21.30	West Germany	7.1220-7.1250
Kuwait (aust)	0.4820-0.4820	Switzerland	1.4855-1.4885
Malaysia (aust)	4.1578-4.1621	Netherlands	2.0175-2.0185
Mexico (aust)	24.00-25.00	France	5.8975-5.1025
New Zealand (aust)	2.0514-2.0574	Japan	141.80-141.90
Saudi Arabia (aust)	6.1848-6.2225	Italy	1257.5-1258.5
Singapore (aust)	3.4889-3.4707	Hong Kong (aust)	37.28-37.30
S Africa rand (aust)	5.4440-5.5385	Portugal (aust)	7.7875-7.7885
S Africa rand (aust)	3.3511-3.3530	Spain	141.1-141.3
UAE dirham (aust)	6.0525-6.1025	Spain	120.25-120.45
UAE dirham (aust)		Austria	12.90-12.91

Rates supplied by Barclays Bank, HOFEX and Bank.

TRADITIONAL OPTIONS

First Dealings	Last Dealings	Last Dealings	For Settlement
September 8	September 16	September 3	December 14
Call options were taken out on 7/8/87	Call options were taken out on 7/8/87	Call options were taken out on 7/8/87	Call options were taken out on 7/8/87
Montagu Mercantile, Central Suez, S.A., Central & Shearwood, Grant Walker, Opter, Ennack, Merrett Hunt, Prosser, Ince, Prosser, Azura Holdings, Helms of London, Polaris, Broomfield & Foxton, Broomfield, Broomfield.			

UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK

NEW ENTERPRISE PROGRAMME

STARTING OUT IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

Are you planning to start your own business?

The University of Warwick is running a New Enterprise Programme sponsored by the Manpower Services Commission that will help you.

The 16 week course, including four weeks residential learning at the University, will commence on November 2nd 1987. Training allowances will

be paid and grants towards market research may be available.

Wall Street was closed yesterday because of the Labor Day holiday

[illegible]

THE WEEK

PULLI

How

Buy who

[illegible]

THIRD MARKET									
1987									
High	Low	Company	Price Bid	Offer	Change				
154.70	153.00	Abelstock Corp	410	440	n/c				
54.70	10	Abertons Am Polol	80	80	n/c				
150	110	Allied Insurance	148	155	n/c				
210	210	Bank of America	210	210	n/c				
98	96	Catalyst Comm	94	96	n/c				
130	130	Conoco Beach	130	130	n/c				
10	10	Edillon Pl Ireland	98	97	n/c				
41	8	Do. Harbort	17	19	n/c				
120	120	First Holdings	70	70	n/c				
1824	453	Thane Holdings	70	70	n/c				
1185	1125	Unit Group	1371	1420	n/c				
England & Wales: Cattle up									
18p up, 5p, 5p, 5p									
18p up, 71.5 p, 5p, 5p									
10p up, 10.10 p, 10 p									
10p up, 15.74 p, 5p, 5p									
14.10p (+2.03)									
Scottish Cattle up 11.4 p									
5p, 5p, 5p, 5p, 5p									
Sheep down 3.4 p, 5p, 5p									
10.50p (+2.50)									
Pig down 1.5p, 5p, 5p									
75.80p (-0.36)									
LONDON METAL FUTURES									
Live Pig Contract p. per kg									
Month	Open	Close	Month	Open	Close				
Nov	103.2	102.3	Nov	96.50	96.80				
Nov	103.20	103.80	Nov	97.00	97.00				
Feb	97.00	97.00	Mar	94.50	97.00				
Apr	98.00	97.00	Apr	135.00	135.00				
Vol	0	Vol 0	Vol	0	Vol 0				
Live Cattle Contract p. per kg									
Month	Open	Close	Month	Open	Close				
Nov	86.00	86.00	Nov	98.50	99.50				
Nov	86.00	86.00	Nov	97.50	97.50				
Vol	0	Vol 0	Vol	0	Vol 0				
LONDON POTATO FUTURES									
2 p per ton									
Month	Open	Close	Month	Open	Close				
Oct 87	112.2	1110	1110						
Jan 88	1130.00	1110.00	1130.00						
Apr 88	1235.00	1125.00	1135.00						
Jul 88	1097.00	1097.00	1078.00						
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Apr									

LABORING LUSTY

Edited by Matthew May

COMPUTER HORIZONS

Will the adults succumb at last?

Preparations by software companies for the Christmas home-computer boom start in earnest this week. In Britain it looks like it will be the most competitive season in many years as some large American firms try to move into the UK market.

The move also marks the recognition of the boom in the number of traditionally business-oriented personal computers now in British homes and with it the idea that if computer games and the like can be seen as more than just playthings for children, there could be a big new market.

Least adults should balk at the concept of computer games, the first stage has been to rechristen the concept "entertainment software".

According to a report in the American magazine Time, almost 40 per cent of entertainment titles sold in the US by

THE WEEK

From Geoff Wheelwright, San Mateo, California

one leading distributor are now for business computers such as the IBM PC and the Apple Macintosh.

Such games also have the advantage of providing software firms with a higher rate of revenue than traditional children's games. One such firm is Electronic Arts, a four-year-old California-based firm with a string of software awards and a £12 million turnover.

The company opened its first overseas subsidiary at Langley in Berkshire last week. Though other US firms selling entertainment software have tried the UK before, the chances of success have seemed to be as slim as those of the many British firms that have tried to crack the American market.

Electronic Arts has already been selling in the UK through a distributor, Aristocraft, for most of the last year and comes to the country with a clutch of fresh conversions of its leading titles for the Spectrum and Amstrad computers that do not sell in the US.

The company's founder, Trip Hawkins, admits, however, that establishing a British subsidiary has not been easy. He also suggests there may be a certain amount of culture shock for those used to working in companies that do not take his American-style teamwork approach to company management.

Mr Hawkins said: "We had to find people who were willing to give up some personal freedom and who realized the whole organization was the best way to serve their own ideas." He added that no US firm could ever expect to succeed in Europe without hiring local people, especially for the marketing side.

Electronic Arts is not the only US software company entering the British Christmas market.

Others include the Canadian firm, Batteries Included, and another Californian firm, Accolade, which both provide entertainment software aimed at adults. Companies like Accolade, however, suggest that whatever the trends in America they will have to produce versions of their software for British home computers — and not just rely on IBM-compatible systems such as the Amstrad PC1512 for its sales.

Cray drops its major MP project

Lawrence Fisher

Cray Research has abruptly canceled its ambitious program to develop a next generation supercomputer. Steve Chen, the project's director and chief designer of Cray's best-selling supercomputer, has resigned to pursue the project elsewhere, the company said.

His departure is a blow to Cray. Steve Chen, a 43-year-old immigrant from Taiwan, has often been mentioned as the heir-apparent to Seymour Cray as the company's chief designer.

The news sent Cray's stock sliding \$8.50 a share, to close at \$104.50 on the New York Stock Exchange. Analysts said that the discontinuation of work on the computer, known as the MP, would have little effect on Cray's near-term results as

it would not have been introduced until the 1990s.

John Rollwagen, Cray's president and chief executive officer, said that although the decision to drop the MP was prompted by financial issues, it also reflected the project's fundamental contradiction with the company's philosophy of design and technology.

With a staff of 180, the cost of the project had reached nearly \$17 million this year and would ultimately have come to more than \$100 million — double the original estimates — he said.

"At Cray, we are scrabblers, pragmatists. We like to take existing technology to the fullest extent possible," he said, adding that this approach allowed the company to

respond quickly to moves by competitors many times its size.

Steve Chen believes very strongly that for the next generation of supercomputers, you must get down to basic technology and design new components," he said. "But then the project becomes very expensive and uncertain; you are dealing with fundamental physics in ways in which you can't predict results."

The MP computer was to be based on a technology called "highly parallel processing," using 64 processors in groups of 16, compared with the two to four processors in Cray's present X-MP and Cray-2 machines.

Parallel processing carries up programs and distributes them to multiple processors, allowing cer-

tain types of complex problems to be handled very rapidly. Typical uses are the simulation of wind-tunnel tests by aerospace designers and seismicographic studies by oil companies.

Although several supercomputers employing varying degrees of parallel processing are on the market, Steve Chen's architecture for the MP was considered radical.

Seymour Cray, the company's founder, is considered the world's leading supercomputer designer. Many industry observers said the decision to drop the MP probably reflected a conflict between Mr Chen and Mr Cray, who have led opposing development teams within the company. Many analysts said the departure of Mr Chen would have serious long-term ramifications for Cray.

"Because of the commercial success of the X-MP, Mr Chen has been as important to the company as Mr Cray," said William Easterbrook, an analyst with Kidder, Peabody & Co. in San Francisco. "For him to leave is a fairly big negative."

Many in the industry said they were doubtful that Mr Chen could develop a technology elsewhere that Cray had decided was too costly.

"To get to the forefront in supercomputers, you really need new technology and new software, both of which are very expensive endeavors," said John Rancicelli, head of the computation department at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and a large Cray user. "You can't just go off in a garage and design a supercomputer."

Faster memory discs by IBM

By Calvin Sims

To bolster its sagging sales of peripherals, IBM has introduced a high density disc drive and an information controller for mainframe computers.

IBM said the new "triple-density" disc drive would enable customers to store 50 per cent more information in the same space than earlier IBM devices allow. The controller will allow much faster retrieval of information, the company said.

The combination of more memory and speed is attractive to large companies whose processing and storage requirements are increasing. None of IBM's major competitors offers a disc drive with such memory. With the controller, IBM is about matching some of its main rivals.

Industry analysts said the products should increase IBM's revenues from peripherals, which declined 11 per cent last year, to \$11.26 billion. Much of this decline was attributed by the analysts to weak sales of the new drive's predecessor, a double density model introduced in 1985.

Although IBM remains the leading producer of high density disc drives, its sales in this area were down an estimated 25 per cent in 1986, as competitors such as Amdahl, Control Data and Storage Technology increased their market share by offering controllers that work more quickly.

For example, Amdahl's controller has an information transfer rate of 4.5 million characters per second. IBM said that its new controller would also work at 4.5 million characters per second, 50 per cent more than before, and that the new disc drive could store 7.5 billion characters of information.

The company is also to sell disc drive that can locate information tracks for presentation to the controller in 12-thousandths of a second, compared with 15-thousandths for most current disc drives. IBM said that the disc drive models would be available in October but that the information controller would not be shipped until next autumn.

However, IBM is offering customers who buy 3860 models an upgrade attachment that would enable its 3880 controller to reach the speeds of the 3990.

Putting on the (floppy) style



Computers by nature tend to make for dull pictures and the ability of the new pieces of computer equipment make for the worst of all. For the common-or-garden floppy disc one might imagine the task to be high on impossible but one company's curious attempt is shown here — trying to give a floppy disc style.

"Traditionally floppy disc advertising has been incredibly boring," admitted TDK's brand manager, Tom Frankfort. But now, according to TDK, tedious shots of packaging are gone and style is in, using top photographers and fashion houses.

Another advertisement coming up promises "a beautiful woman wearing a 3 1/2-inch disc as an earring."

Leading us on a merry dance

DANCE

By Robert Matthews

team, are collaborating with Catherine Lee, a dancer, on a program called Comp. This will allow choreographers to manipulate three-dimensional colour figures in real time.

The figures are built up using a Polyman, a program devised at SFU which allows the choreographer to manipulate a single human-like figure made up of prisms that can be articulated into any position.

Snapshot arrangements of up to six dancers on a three-dimensional stage can be scored in sequence and run back to show how they would look in reality.

The translation is proving

surprisingly difficult: even relatively simple manoeuvres such as lifts and intertwined movements are difficult to convert to a form that can be rapidly processed by the computer.

Miss Lee said: "The step-by-step process of translating single dance movements into a form the computer can receive makes one realize the vast amount of knowledge the

Feeding in the movements

trained dancer has acquired." One possibility being considered by the researchers is the construction of an "electronic suit" worn by the choreographer which feeds the details of the movement directly into the computer.

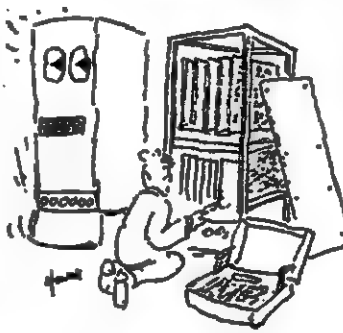
How to keep yourself up to date with Amstrad

BRIEFING

New owners of personal computers soon learn that today's latest piece of technology becomes, at least to the manufacturers, yesterday's obsolete equipment. Owners of Amstrad's PC1512 may well want to upgrade to the better graphics and memory of the 1640. There are also plenty would-be owners of PCs who would not mind the chance of these 1612s. Recognizing this, the 1512 Independent User Group is setting up a secondhand register to put buyers and sellers of 1512s together. To sell a machine, you have to be member — cost £22 a year — but to buy is free. Considerable caution until the end of the month because Amstrad is expected to reduce its prices on several models with the basic PCW word-processor down to £700 and the 1512 to start at £400.

In the beginning, the choice was clear-cut. Daisy-wheel printers, which use printing elements like those found in electric typewriters, offered the only way to produce legible print-outs that looked as though they had been typed by a human. The lowly dot-matrix had a lot going for it, though. The printers were mostly cheaper, faster and capable of turning out a variety of type faces and graphics. But the characters look, well, dotted and early dot-matrix printers helped to give computers a bad name. Most dot-matrix printers now have a mode called Near Letter Quality, or some variant that tends to fill in the dots or use more pins to bring out smoother-looking letters. Around the corner, it is said, are affordable laser printers.

Personal computer sales in the Britain are about to take over those of the mainframe and mini-computer sector combined. Government figures estimate the sales of the larger computers for the



first three months of this year at £182 million, a 1 per cent decrease over the same period last year. But PC sales continue to boom with a 50 per cent increase to £180 million. Falling prices of PCs — and especially the influence of Amstrad — has meant that in terms of numbers the change is far greater with nearly 97,000 micros sold in the first quarter of this

year compared to 12,400 in the same period in 1986.

A teenager's obsession with computers gave him a "mechanical mentality" that finally drove him to a mental hospital with what a Danish medical journal described as a "computer disease." The unidentified 18-year-old became interested in computers at the age of eight. Since he was 10 he spent most of his free time with his father's computer equipment, the *Weekly Journal for Doctors* reported. The youth became so absorbed that he spent 12 to 18 hours a day at the computer, which replaced his contacts with friends and finally dominated his life completely.

"The preoccupation with the computer brought about a mechanical, disillusioned mentality and inhibited his emotional development," said the article signed by three Danish doctors.

Japan must more than double its export inspection staff if it seriously wants to prevent future in-

cidents of strategic exports to communist nations, say US government officials. Japan has promised to increase its export inspection staff to 80 from 40, since the discovery earlier this year of Toshiba Machine's illegal export of sophisticated machine tools to the Soviet Union. An official said: "We are sceptical that the number they have is sufficient. We think the more people you have in your system the more you can check the licences. Otherwise you are down to basically paper processing." The US, which handles above half the many export applications as Japan, has 488 export inspectors at the US Commerce Department and another 145 at the Pentagon. The large US staff allows inspectors to do on-site inspections of foreign companies which receive sensitive equipment to assure they are not passing the products to communist nations, he said. The Japanese responded by saying Japanese inspectors are more efficient and work harder.

Buy from those who know best

JOBSCE

By Eddie Coulter

The European data processing market, as revealed by International Data Corporation (IDC), was worth £46 billion in 1986. The UK share at 20 per cent amounted to £9.2 billion. Computer hardware sales in Europe amounted to 32 per cent or just over £24 billion and is predicted to grow by 10 per cent a year.

That such a vast market exists is encouraging for computer sellers. But the hardware — and systems and software too — still has to be sold. And that requires sales professionals.

In the past, the domain of

computer sales has often been that of the professionally-trained graduate, who gains technical computing experience on a company's products and in a customer support role, before moving on to the potentially high-earning, front-line of systems sales.

Even with the booming business of microcomputers in the commercial sector, earnings for sales people have been far lower than those in the more powerful computer sales end of the market.

Increasingly an understanding of the user's area of business is becoming more important. Yet it remains difficult for those with experience of different industries to break into the computer business, particularly in the lucrative sales area.

However, where IBM leads, others may soon follow, and the world's largest computer manufacturer is now pushing to recruit experienced people — not necessarily with computer backgrounds — from outside of the computer industry, to turn them into computer sales professionals.

The search is on for people who have already proved themselves in fields such as retail, financial services, manufacturing, engineering, telecommunications or local government.

They may already be in some managerial or administrative position and have perhaps been involved in applying computers to their work, though a record of achievement in their industry is the prime requirement.

"This is enlightenment from the industry leader," says Nigel Sholluck of European Personnel Councilors. "People no longer want to be sold computers by technical



Selling and buying at an exhibition

specialists, but rather by those who understand their business.

"Many of the other computer companies are impatient. They think in terms of immediate sales and haven't the time or training programme to handle non-computer sales people. Often they would rather take those whom IBM have already trained."

"However, if people are competent and adaptable then there are opportunities to move into computer sales from outside of the industry. This can particularly apply to the smaller companies who are selling specialist applications to vertical markets," he said.

Not so in personal computers, even though the systems being sold are often getting larger and therefore more important in industry-specific applications. However, the earnings potential, once lower than in the mini computer and mainframe market, can now be on a par with the rest of the hardware being sold.

"The boundaries between minis and micros are more smudged, and earnings at the

Computer fraud and the law

Two men who nearly got away with a £5 million computer fraud were sent to prison last week. Boyhood friends Angelo Lamberti, 25, and John Filinski, 23, admitted conspiracy to defraud Bache Securities by procuring the unauthorized transfer of 18 Eurobonds worth £5 million. Lamberti was sentenced to three years and Filinski to 18 months.

But for the second time this summer, the use of the Forg-

ery and Counterfeiting Act was not considered suitable for computer fraud, and a charge of making a false instrument, an electronic message, for the transfer of the bonds was quashed by the judge.

In July the Court of Appeal overturned fines against two computer hackers who broke into British Telecom's Prestel system and described the use of the Act as "wholly inappropriate," and not in-

tended to apply to such situations.

Last week the law was described by Treasury Counsel Julian Bevan as "totally ill-equipped" to deal with computer fraud.

Mr Bevan added that if someone put dishonest instructions into a computer in Britain which it passed to a machine abroad, the law could not touch the offender if there was no forgery.

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Aged 30-38, of graduate calibre and with a minimum of 10 years MIS experience -

some of which will have involved working in a System 38 environment - you are now ready for your next career development move.

You should have a working knowledge of structured project control standards and a demonstrable track record of successfully managing to completion a project(s) within set time and budgetary constraints. Previous experience within an international organisation would be beneficial but not mandatory. However, excellent man-management skills, including good communicative ability, are vital and likewise - on a more personal level - the flexibility to allow for extensive overseas travel will be essential.

A demanding brief, we know; but if you have the background and confidence to match our requirements then please forward your CV to Miranda Dean at the address below. Alternatively, you may call her during office hours on 01-938 2222.

M I R A N D A Computer services

London House, 26-40 Kensington High Street, London W8 4PF

Open your

ARGYLE
and
CLYDE
HEALTH
BOARD

ASSISTANT
SOLICITOR

through of Waterbury

ADMINISTRATION WANTED

for computer and

in confidence to

15 Silver Lane

Purley, Surrey

HORIZONS

A guide to
job opportunities

Open your eyes to optometry

All the optometrists (ophthalmic opticians) I have spoken to enjoy their work. They talk of variety, of a scientifically based paramedical career, with a chance to help all sorts of people. What they grumble about, however, is the public does not understand what they really do. They are not just there to sell spectacles.

When they examine your eyes with the aid of an ophthalmoscope and a retinoscope, optometrists can diagnose ocular diseases like glaucoma, and at the same time learn a lot about your general health. They will, for example, note conditions such as high blood pressure, which they will refer to your doctor.

They should not be confused with ophthalmologists, ophthalmic surgeons or ophthalmic medical practitioners, who are doctors concerned with sight care, nor indeed with dispensing opticians, who are qualified to fit and supply spectacles and other optical appliances, but not to test eyes.

Most optometrists work in practice, general or specialized, with smaller numbers in the hospital eye service, research, teaching and industry.

In order to follow this career, you will have to take a BSc degree, for which you need GCE O-levels (or GCSE) in five subjects, plus three A-levels. Two of the A-levels should be chosen from physics or engineering science, biology or zoology, chemistry, maths or engineering science, as long as physics and engineering science are alternatives. O-levels must include English. At the moment

A misunderstood profession, it is however one that can be immensely rewarding in the best sense.

Joan Llewellyn Owens concludes a series on working in eye-care

The London Refraction Hospital. While there he developed his examination role, became an adviser to the Association of Optometrists and examinations co-ordinator for the British College of Optometrists. Last year — he had meanwhile taken a specialist contact lens diploma — he became a consultant to Madden and Layman, St Leonard's-on-Sea, which manufactures, supplies and fits contact lenses. Mr Edwards is also in contact-lens practice in London, and works about a day a month in general practice in the Hastings area.

Asked what he found most fulfilling, he spoke of a young boy, whose education was suffering because no one had realized how bad his vision was. Once that problem had been dealt with, not only did the boy do better at school, he became more self-confident. At the other end of the scale an optometrist might examine an old patient with failing sight. Through the provision of simple forms of low-vision aids and the right advice on lighting, such a person was able to read books and newspapers again.

Mr Edwards also experienced great satisfaction in getting people who did not like glasses out of these into contact lenses, particularly if he had designed those lenses himself. The development of soft lenses, the design of bifocal contact lenses and clinical trials of them occupy much of Mr Edwards' time. He also undertakes advisory work with contact-lens practitioners, lectures to local groups of optometrists and pharmacists and develops teaching courses.

Though more optometrists work in general practice than in hospitals, the role of optometrists as health-service scientists is expanding. Dr Geoffrey Woodward, then principal optometrist in the contact-lens department at Moorfields Eye Hospital, and recently appointed to the chair in optometry at the City University, explained some current developments to me.

When a cataract is removed, a correction has to be made with spectacles or contact lenses, or by putting plastic lenses back into the eye. Before the surgeon operates, the length of the eye and its curvature must be measured, so that the correct lens power is used in implantation.

Optometrists are well trained to do this, as they are to measure the thickness of the cornea before surgery undertaken to

alter its shape. Optometrists also do work on the life history of corneal grafts. Dr Woodward himself has been involved in the design of a lens for a microscope developed by the hospital for looking at the back of the cornea.

He introduced me to Robert Harper, Tracey Jones and Alicia Rudnicka, all of whom had just passed their professional examinations and were completing their pre-registration year. They wanted to remain in the hospital service. No one went to Moorfields hospital unless he or she had a real problem, and said Tracey Jones, "it's far more satisfying to work with people who need you than much more." Robert remarked that the scope for research was greater. They all referred to the chance to rub shoulders with doctors and scientists, recognized as world authorities in their fields.

Robert has spent most of his year in visual assessment, testing the eyes of people with a visual disability. He particularly remembers a middle-aged diabetic with poor general health. In only a few months, from being able to read the bottom line of a test chart, this man became blind in one eye and could just see the top letters with the other.

They supplied him with temporary glasses for reading and a telescope which enabled him to perform other visual tasks at a near distance. It was good to be able to offer help to people like that.

Tracey and Alicia have done more contact-lens work than Robert. They fit mainly the myopic (short-sighted), or those who have had cataract extractions.

I shall never forget
the mother's joy

Tracey likes to recall a woman who brought in a 10-week-old baby born with cataracts. "I was there when the baby got his lenses," said Tracey, "and I shall never forget the joy on that mother's face when she said: 'I know he can see me.'"

Exciting new developments in eye care are not the sole province of the hospitals. In private practice there is an increasing liaison with the medical profession. Optometrists are starting to monitor certain conditions which need to be followed through. For example, patients with diabetes may suffer eye changes which can be sight-threatening if allowed to progress.

In London another project is to start to screen close relatives of patients with glaucoma, as they are 10 times more likely to develop glaucoma themselves than the population at large. The setting-up of screening services for very young children is also being discussed by the profession; the sooner a visual complication is discovered, the easier it is to put right.

Free careers literature is available from the British College of Optometrists, 10 Kewborough Place, London SW5 0TG, or the General Optical Council, 41 Harley Street, London W1N 3DJ.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF KENT
AT CANTERBURY

The University invites applications for appointment to a new post of

DEVELOPMENT
OFFICER

who will be responsible for the planning and management of a rolling fund-raising campaign to be launched in 1990, the Silver Jubilee of the University's incorporation by Royal Charter.

We are seeking a fluent and persuasive communicator with proven administrative ability and, ideally, a successful track record in fund-raising for an educational or charitable organisation.

We expect the person appointed to be aged between 35-50, with a strong commitment to the values of teaching, scholarship and research in universities, although previous experience of work in higher education is not necessary.

The salary is negotiable and in the region of £20,000 p.a. The initial appointment will be for a fixed term of three years.

Further information regarding the post will be sent upon receipt of a stamped self-addressed envelope (84p - 5" x 13") by the Personnel Officer, The Registry, The University, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7NZ. Please quote reference A88/2 on the envelope. Anyone wishing to be considered for the position should make his/her application as detailed in paragraph 9 of the further particulars (which will be sent upon request). The closing date for the receipt of written applications is Monday, 12th October, 1987.

Informal enquiries may be made by telephoning the University's Information Officer, Mr. R. Hurst on Canterbury (0227) 764000 (ext. 3102) before 20th September, or the Registrar, Mr. A. D. Linford, (ext. 3583) after 20th September.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Due to the forthcoming retirement of the present incumbent, the Institute of Medical Laboratory Sciences wishes to appoint a successor responsible to its Council for the administrative functions of the services to its 17,000 members.

The Institute is the professional body for medical laboratory scientists, a large proportion of whom are employed in the National Health Service.

The successful applicant will be able to undertake all company secretarial practice, together with effective communication with outside bodies such as government, medical and public relations organisations.

Experience and qualifications in one or more of the following areas would be appropriate: company secretariat, medical sciences, public relations, health services management, legal administration and personnel management.

Salary negotiable but not less than £30,000 depending on qualifications and experience.

Further details are obtainable from:

The President, INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCES, 12 Queen Anne Street, London W1M 0AU.

Closing date for applications 8th October, 1987.

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER
ESTATES AND SERVICES OFFICE
Assistant Bursar

Applications are invited for the appointment which is primarily concerned with the management of university estates and services. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be required to manage a team of staff. The post is a full-time position and the successful candidate will be required to work on a flexible basis. The salary is £18,000 per annum. The closing date for applications is 15th September 1987.

The Henry Moore Foundation
Administrator

Applications are invited for an Administrator to take responsibility for the business administration of the Foundation in parallel with the Principal Curator, who is responsible for carrying out the Foundation's "artistic" activities. Both will report to the Director.

The Foundation is a substantial charitable organisation with its headquarters in Hertfordshire. It has a staff of ten and carries on a wide range of activities related to the fine arts involving significant administrative back-up.

The chosen candidate is expected to have an accountancy or company secretarial qualification, to have experience of administering a small closely-knit unit, combining general managerial, financial and personnel skills and experience and to have an interest in the fine arts. The salary will be in the region of £20,000. There is a non-contributory pension scheme.

Applications, with full CVs, should be submitted by 2nd October 1987 to McKenna & Co, Liverside House, 1 Aldwych, London WC2R 0HF. (Ref CRH), from whom further particulars of the post may be obtained.

CORPORATION SECRETARY
& LEGAL OFFICER

The Black Country Development Corporation, established in May 1987, aims to create the right physical conditions and economic climate for inner urban area regeneration in the heart of the West Midlands.

The Chief Executive, David Morgan is recruiting his managerial and professional staff to take responsibility for key areas.

Salary Indicator £22,000

You will fulfill the role of Corporation Secretary in providing a full range of secretarial services to the Corporation Board and you will provide legal advice and services in all aspects of the Corporation's operations.

You are likely to have a legal qualification and your experience is most likely to have been gained in the legal aspects and communitarian support of local authorities.

This appointment will carry additional benefits which include car allowances, pension scheme, removal expenses, etc. Write to David Morgan, Chief Executive, Black Country Development Corporation, Black Country House, Rounds Green Road, Oldbury, West Midlands, B69 2JG for further information and an application form. We intend to review applications by 16th October.



Opportunities Unlimited

ARGYLL
and
CLYDE
HEALTH
BOARDGENERAL MANAGER
RENFREW PRIORITY SERVICES UNIT
£27,030 p.a.

Care of the Elderly, the Mentally Ill, the Mentally Handicapped and care in the Community are priority services. As a progressive Health Authority, it is our aim to improve and develop these services creating what we feel is an exciting challenge for the Unit General Manager in the Renfrew Priority Services Unit based in Paisley. This large Unit has a staff of 2358 and an annual budget of over £22m.

This new post has remained unfilled as we have not yet found the right person with the skills and qualities we consider essential. Whilst the specific disciplinary background is not important, the ideal candidate will have a degree, equivalent professional qualification or extensive Health Service experience; senior management experience in a large organisation in either the public or private sector; the ability to manage change, providing both leadership and motivation; and above all personal commitment, vision and ambition.

These demands are undoubtedly high, but the rewards in terms of job satisfaction are also high. In addition to the salary quoted above, which is subject to annual pay awards, there is a scheme for additional performance related pay. The appointment will be on the basis of short term rolling contracts, initially for five years.

A package of information and application form are available from the Area Employment Services Officer, Argyll and Clyde Health Board, Gilmour House, Gilmour Street, Paisley PA1 1DU (Tel: 041-887 8131, Ext. 214). Informal enquiries may be made to the Board General Manager, Mr. I. C. Smith. Closing Date: 2nd October, 1987.

AUSTRALIA
CSIRO

INSTITUTE DIRECTORS

The Board of CSIRO has approved a major restructuring of Australia's largest scientific research organization to align the Institute and Divisions more closely with the client industries. The goal is to maintain CSIRO as a leading scientific organization, but improve the application of research results for economic and social benefit.

The Board now wishes to appoint to the key positions of Institute Directors persons with outstanding leadership, qualities, significant backgrounds in science and technology and considerable experience in the management of research and development at a senior level.

The six Institutes in which the Organization's research will be carried out by the divisions are:

- Information and Communication Technologies
- Industrial Technologies
- Minerals, Energy and Construction
- Animal Production and Processing
- Plant Production and Processing
- Natural Resources and Environment

A Director of an Institute will be responsible to the Chief Executive for the strategic management of the Institute, setting strategic directions, allocating resources to the constituent Divisions and developing relationships with industry, government and the community to promote the Institute's research and the transfer of research results to industry and other users.

An attractive salary and conditions package will be offered. Further information can be obtained from the Chief Executive, Dr Keith Boardman, FRS.

Expressions of interest should be addressed to:

The Chief Executive
CSIRO
PO Box 225,
MICKLETON, ACT 2002
AUSTRALIA

To be received no later than October 8, 1987.

COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ORGANIZATION.

University
of London

The London School of
Economics and Political
Science

Applications are invited
for the post of
BURSAR

from 1 January 1988

This is a challenging
managerial post involving
responsibility for building
projects, property
management, halls of
residence, catering and a
number of key
administrative services.

Responsible to the
Secretary for the
management of the
decision, the Bursar will
also play a full part in the
general administration of
the school. The vacancy
arises following the
appointment of Mr John
Lawrence to the post of
Secretary and Registrar of
Royal Holloway and
Bedford New College.

Salary will be within the
Grade 6 range of the salary
structure for administrative
staff in universities.

Further particulars of the
appointment and
application forms are
available from the
Secretary, The London
School of Economics and
Political Science,
Houghton Street, London
WC2A 2AE. Closing date
for applications:
1 October 1987.

FINANCIAL

CARDIFF BAY
Development CorporationSenior Finance Officer
Salary to £17,000

Applications are invited for this senior post from qualified accountants looking to broaden their experience in the public sector.

The Corporation is charged with the responsibility of putting Cardiff on the international map as a superlative maritime city, enhancing the economic well being of the City and of Wales as a whole.

The precise conditions of service are currently being negotiated with central government. Further information and a job description is available from A. C. Unwin acting Director of Finance, CBDC, Cambrian Building, Mount Stuart Square, Cardiff Tel: (0222) 471576.

CLOSING DATE FOR APPLICATIONS 25 SEPTEMBER, 1987.

HEALTH CARE

HEALTH CARE

St Elizabeth's Home
Much Hadham
Hertfordshire SG10 6EW
REGISTERED
NURSE

Required for full/part-time night duty. This involves working as part of a team caring for women with epilepsy and associated handicaps. For details please contact: The Director of Care, Tel: Much Hadham (027864) 3451.

SRN / SEN /
NURSE / PART-TIME

to work in Private Doctors Practice in Wimpole Street. Flexible hours. Salary negotiable on age & experience. Tel: 01 935 2817

ASSISTANT
SOLICITOR

SOUTH WEST SURREY
£13,107 - £14,430 p.a.

This recently created post is designed to assist in meeting the Council's increasing demand for legal services. We need an able and enthusiastic solicitor to deal with and gain experience in a wide range of local authority legal work. Attendance at evening Committee meetings may be required.

The work will include the conduct of County Court litigation and prosecutions in the Magistrates' Court, as well as more general matters including conveyancing and advisory work. Previous local government experience is not essential but the successful candidate is likely to be someone who has already gained some experience and confidence as an advocate.

Competitive conditions of service include flexible working hours (37 hours minimum working week), subsidised staff restaurant and disturbance costs up to £3,000.

Further details and application form can be obtained from Ken Barnes, Personnel Officer, Waverley Borough Council, The Bury, Godalming, or telephone answering service (24 hours daily) on 04888 28175.

Borough of Waverley

CHRISTIAN ADMINISTRATOR WANTED
by south London Evangelical Trust with active projects here and abroad. Applicant must have spiritual experience, ability and motivation for interesting and challenging media programme.

Please give full particulars and availability in confidence to: Mr Frampton, 15 Silver Lane, Purley, Surrey.

Public Aspirations?

If you are interested in working for a local, health or education authority, why not apply for a free weekly vacancy list. Each week, this provides information for people wishing to work at executive and professional level including opportunities in the public sector.

Telephone or write to: Kevin Edwards, Public Sector Advisor, PER, 24 Fitzwilliam Gate, Sheffield, S1 4JH. Tel: (0742) 745594

FINANCIAL

PRINCIPAL
ACCOUNTANCY
ASSISTANT

£ 14,223-£17,106 p.a. inc.

We are looking for a newly qualified Accountant, preferably C.I.P.F.A., with a sound understanding of local government finance, for this demanding key position within the Council's Finance Department.

You will be leading a team of 10 professional and administrative staff and be responsible for the provision of all financial services relating to our General Rate Fund Revenue Account, Direct Labour Organisation and Paymaster functions. It's a role for which you'll need to have strong management skills and an ability to work effectively under pressure.

The Council offers a generous relocation package including a 4 year mortgage subsidy scheme.

For a job description and application form please contact the Personnel Section, Three Rivers District Council, 1723 High Street, Rickmansworth, Herts.

Telephone (0823) 776611 ext 117. Closing date for applications is 18 September 1987.

An equal opportunity employer.



GWENT HEALTH AUTHORITY

TREASURER/DIRECTOR
OF RESOURCES

The Authority is seeking a highly motivated Treasurer/Director of Resources with an expectation that he/she will exercise an executive responsibility for resource management and a proven ability at a senior level in a complex organisation will be sought.

The Health Authority employs 10,255 staff, has a combined revenue and capital allocation of £110m, and serves a population of 440,000.

He/she will lead a department of over 150 staff which includes the supplies function. It has highly developed computer networks linked to mainframe, has introduced IRIS, and an aptitude for the development of information technology is essential.

Enquiries to: Mr A.F. Ames, Acting Treasurer/Director of Resources. Telephone: 04955 2401 Ext. 2604.

Salary in the range of £23,331 to £26,838.

Application forms and job description and further information are available from: Personnel Department, Mamhill House, Mamhill Park Estate, Pontypool; Gwent NP4 0YP.

Closing date: 30th September, 1987.

You can give the
Third World a lot
more than money.

Many people want to help the Third World. But relatively few can offer the kind of help wanted most: the handing on of skills and professions which lead to self-reliance. This is the work being carried out by VSO volunteers. If you have the training and experience which answer the heading below (and you can both accept and fulfil the conditions of VSO work) then we'd like to hear from you. Dearly,



Health professionals, including Doctors, Dentists, Midwives, Nurses (RGN/SRN), Pharmacists, Physiotherapists and Laboratory Technicians, with a professional qualification

Conditions of work • Pay based on local rates. • Rent-free accommodation. • National Insurance and medical insurance paid. • Equipment and re-equipment grants provided. • Language training provided.

and relevant work experience are required for primary health care programmes. This involves prevention, health education, training and general health promotion.

where necessary. • Return flight paid. • Posts approved by our field staff. • Posts are for a minimum of two years. • Applicants should be without dependants. • Many employers will grant leave of absence.



I'm interested. I have the following training/experience:

Name _____
Address _____
Post to: Enquiries Unit, Voluntary Service Overseas, 8 Belgrave Square, London SW1A 8PP.

01-481 1066

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

01-481 1066

HEALTH CARE

The Raine Partnership

DIRECTOR OF PATIENT CARE

South-East

This is a most challenging and demanding post providing the opportunity to influence and shape the entire profile of nursing throughout this district.

As the Senior Nurse at district level you will need many attributes, none less than the ability and will to facilitate change.

You are a determined and enthusiastic person, rarely daunted, and will see this post as a creative opportunity to introduce new ideas in a positive and persuasive manner.

Your experience will have taught you a systematic approach to problem solving, and an understanding and appreciation of the General Management philosophy.

The intellectual ability to formulate policies with due regard to short and long-term resource implications, is also essential.

Absolute confidence is guaranteed in an informal discussion with Venetia Crow (General Manager) on 01-937 4454.

13 PRINCE OF WALES TERRACE - LONDON - W8 5PG
TELEPHONE 01 937 4454/5

Recruitment Consultants

The British School of Osteopathy

PATRON H.R.H. The Princess Royal, GCVO.

Have you thought of Osteopathy?

There is great demand for the services of Registered Osteopaths; they are independent professional practitioners who are trained to consider the functioning of the whole body as well as diagnosing and treating particular areas of malfunction. In many areas of the country patients have to travel long distances to reach a Registered Osteopath—these gaps must be filled.

The British School of Osteopathy has been in Westminster since 1917 and is now in specially adapted accommodation just off Trafalgar Square. The four-year Diploma Course includes a four-term pre-clinical course and at least 2,000 hours are spent in the School's own out-patient clinics. All tuition in the clinical course is under the supervision of practising Registered Osteopaths.

The B.S.O. Diploma in Osteopathy. Holders of the B.S.O. Diploma (D.O.) are eligible to apply for membership of the General Council & Register of Osteopathy (M.R.O.).

Admission requirements are broadly the same as for degree courses—at least two A-levels (including Chemistry and preferably Biology)—and three O-levels. Entry in September 1987 is still possible. Requirements and further details may be obtained from:

Principal: Sir Norman Lindsay, Hon. D.Sc., M.Sc., C.Chem., F.R.S.C.

The British School of Osteopathy
1-4 Suffolk Street,
London SW1V 4HG
Telephone: 01-598 9254

Great Yarmouth & Waveney Health Authority

A bright new future awaits a

BASIC GRADE

PHARMACIST/M.Sc./DIPLOMA IN PHARMACOLOGY

Are you a Pharmacist or Pre-registration Student registering this summer?

Have you a first or second class Honours Degree in Pharmacy?

We offer a Masters Degree programme, by day release (one day per week or equivalent) with fees and travelling expenses paid.

1. It is a Master of Science degree in Pharmacology at the North-East London Polytechnic, over two years.

OR

Have you a minimum of a pass or ordinary degree in Pharmacy?

We can offer you a programme leading to:

2. A Polytechnic Post Graduate Diploma in Pharmacology. This is about half the length of the M.Sc. and we could offer day release, with fees and travelling expenses paid over one year. This Diploma is recognised by the CMAA as an entrance qualification for the Master of Science degree in Pharmacology and we may be willing to also support you if you wish to continue your studies.

PLUS

3. Training in our well-equipped, fully computerised Pharmacy in this recently opened District General Hospital. You would rotate through: Patient services, ward pharmacy, support services, including manufacturing, aseptic dispensing, cytotoxic reconstruction and total personal nursing, quality control, and experience in a smaller pharmacy, occasionally in charge.

Which offer interests you most? This is your last chance of applying for the Masters or Diploma for one year. Or would you prefer the job without the formal academic element?

Salary includes emergency duty commitment plus extra pay for voluntary working during late clinics and bank holidays.

Interested?

Then please contact our District Pharmaceutical Officer, Malcolm Brown, for further details. His telephone number is Great Yarmouth (0493) 806611 ext. 392.

Alternatively, for our full information package and application form, please apply to Personnel Department Secretary, James Paget Hospital, Gosholme-on-Sea, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk NR11 1AA.

Closing date: September 18th, 1987.

SCARBOROUGH HEALTH AUTHORITY

Mental Health Services

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF NURSING SERVICES

Senior Nurse 4

A new post has been created to be part of the development of a comprehensive psychiatric service for the whole of Scarborough Health District. Services are developing in an exciting and innovative way with a strong emphasis on the community.

Informal visits welcome. Please contact Mrs H. M. Kent, Chief Nursing Adviser/Director of Nursing Services, Scarborough Hospital, Scarborough North Yorkshire YO12 6QL. Tel: (0723) 368111 for further information.

Closing date: September 18, 1987.

THE LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE (University of London)

The London Hospital Children's Unit Appeal

A Fund Raiser

is required for the London Hospital Children's Unit Appeal. This is a newly created post which will promote a campaign of fund raising to build and equip a new facility for treatment of children and adolescents at The London Hospital (Whitechapel). The post can be discussed with Mrs. Joan Hinds on 01-377 7471 and is tenable for one year in the first instance.

Starting salary: £10,688 (inclusive of London Weighting). The likely successful candidate will be an experienced fund raiser or alternatively be a graduate who has had some initial work experience in a related field.

Job descriptions and application forms are available from Ms Jane Lewis, Assistant Secretary, The London Hospital Medical College, Turner Street, London E1 2AD, tel: 01-377 7607.

Closing date for applications: 18th September, 1987.

LEGAL

SENIOR LEGAL ASSISTANT

£12,156 - £12,882 p.a.

The post is the second in line in the Conveyancing Group of the Legal Section of the City Secretary's Department. The person appointed will be required to deputise for the head of the Conveyancing Group in her absence and in particular will be responsible for the overall management of the Council Terrier and the issuing of Title Reports. The City Council owns large areas of the historic city centre, mainly acquired to redevelop war damaged land. The postholder will be expected to undertake major conveyancing transactions and to work without supervision. Candidates must be Fellows of the Institute of Legal Executives, specialising in major conveyancing preferably in Local Government. Experience with Tenants an advantage.

A Casual User Car Allowance is payable. The person appointed to this post will join an Authority that can offer modern office accommodation, flexible working hours, staff canteen, social club and a car loan facility. Depending on circumstances up to £4000 disturbance allowance, bridging loan facilities and mortgage subsidy scheme. Consideration will be given to temporary housing accommodation.

Closing date: 25th September 1987
Interview date: 6th October 1987

Application form and job description may be obtained from the Chief Personnel Officer, Council Offices, Military Road, Canterbury, Kent CT1 1YW.

Telephone Canterbury (0227) 451755 Ext. 4206.

CANTERBURY CITY COUNCIL

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE MAGISTRATES COURTS COMMITTEE

LEGAL ADVISERS

TO THE

MAGISTRATES

There are two vacancies, one based in High Wycombe, the other at Amersham.

The salary scales will be determined according to qualifications and relevant experience within the ranges £9,420 - £12,039 p.a. (Wycombe) and £9,645 - £13,395 p.a. (Amersham).

Applicants should be solicitors, barristers or others qualified in accordance with the Justices' Clerks (Qualifications of Assistants) Rules 1979. The successful applicants will have had experience in acting as Clerk in Court and those capable of taking all types of Courts without supervision will be preferred. There will also be administrative duties to perform.

The person appointed to Amersham will also be required to work at Beaconsfield Court, Wycombe, Amersham and Beaconsfield all have modern purpose built Courtrooms. They are within easy reach of London whilst being situated in the area of the Chiltern Hills which is designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Call out fees and car Allowance are paid and a generous removal and associated allowance package has just been agreed.

Applications giving full details of age, experience and qualifications, together with the names and addresses of two referees should be sent to the County Personnel Officer, County Hall, Aylesbury, HP20 1UA.

Closing date: 25 September

Applications should be sent to the County Personnel Officer, County Hall, Aylesbury, HP20 1UA.

Closing date: 25 September

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Closing date: 25 September

Closing date: 25 September

LEGAL EXECUTIVE

Scale 5 £8,790 - £9,654

With Effect From 1.2.88

£8,988 - £9,873

This post in the busy Legal Section of the Chief Executives Department offers an excellent opportunity to use your skills in conveying, common law and contract work. Whilst applicants with some local government experience and Part I of the Institute of Legal Executives Examination preferred, these need not be essential. Opportunity offered for studying for Part II of the Examination where appropriate. Salary will be dependent upon qualifications and experience.

Applicants should be solicitors, barristers or others qualified in accordance with the Justices' Clerks (Qualifications of Assistants) Rules 1979. The successful applicants will have had experience in acting as Clerk in Court and those capable of taking all types of Courts without supervision will be preferred. There will also be administrative duties to perform.

The person appointed to Amersham will also be required to work at Beaconsfield Court, Wycombe, Amersham and Beaconsfield all have modern purpose built Courtrooms. They are within easy reach of London whilst being situated in the area of the Chiltern Hills which is designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Call out fees and car Allowance are paid and a generous removal and associated allowance package has just been agreed.

Applications giving full details of age, experience and qualifications, together with the names and addresses of two referees should be sent to the County Personnel Officer, County Hall, Aylesbury, HP20 1UA.

Closing date: 25 September

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SOUTH BEDFORDSHIRE HEALTH AUTHORITY

Luton & Dunstable (Acute and Geriatric Unit) and St. Mary's Hospitals

Three Senior House Officer Medical Posts in Anaesthetics

3 Posts providing cover in 6 main areas with involvement in intensive care. These posts are recognised for post-graduate training and the hospital has a first class Medical Centre with an active post-graduate programme.

Occupational Therapy

Head III and various senior posts offering an exciting opportunity to develop therapeutic and managerial skills in an expanding service. Areas of clinical input negotiable according to experience. Career development and post graduate training positively encouraged.

Physiological Measurement

Chief Technician (Audiology)

Required to manage and develop audiology services, for acute and community unit, providing a full range of diagnostic tests and hearing aids for adults and children, plus school health education.

Senior Technician (Cardiology)

Required to lead a small team providing a comprehensive cardiology service including ECG, stress testing and 24 hour monitoring.

Project Engineer

Required to manage upgrading systems throughout the Unit, undertaken mainly by Contractors. Appropriate building service experience is needed, including costing, specifications and drawings.

Further information and application forms for the Acute and Geriatric Unit posts, please contact the Unit Personnel Manager, Luton & Dunstable Hospital, Luton, LU4 0DZ. Tel: Luton (0582) 491122 Ext 2285.

Courses leading to Registered Nurses

The Bedfordshire School of Nursing is seeking candidates for the following Nurse Training:

Registered General Nurse (RGN)

Registered Mental Nurse (RMN)

Registered Nurse Mental Handicap (RNMH)

You will need to have 5 'O' levels at Grade C or above or educational equivalent, to include English Language, or a pass in our Special Test.

For application forms and further details, telephone Luton (0582) 592332 or write to Miss M.T. Gallagher, Director of Nursing Education, Bedfordshire School of Nursing, Luton & Dunstable Hospital, Luton, LU4 0DZ.

Closing date for completed applications - 23rd September 1987.

THE CHARTER NIGHTINGALE HOSPITAL LONDON

requires

RMN and EN(M)

Full-Time, Part-Time or Bank

The Charter Nightingale is a 69 bed private psychiatric and addiction treatment hospital. We offer:

★ a generous and competitive salary

★ excellent working conditions

★ a comprehensive benefits package

★ accommodation

★ the opportunity for career advancement within the Charter Medical Corporation, one of the largest private psychiatric health providers in the world.

For more details contact:

The Clinical Services Administrator, Charter Nightingale Hospital, 11-19 Lisson Grove, London NW1 6SH

01-481 4481

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

01-481 4481

New Appointment
Eastbourne
Residential Conveyancing

Our Client, a well established and friendly medium sized firm, offer a first class opportunity to a solicitor who enjoys a high degree of client exposure. Enthusiasm and commitment will contribute to the continuing development of this practice.

An attractive salary and quality car option together with assistance towards relocation expenses is offered.

Candidates are requested to telephone or write in the strictest of confidence.

LEGAL SELECTION

160 New Bond Street,
London WY1 0BT
England
Telephone 01-493 8515
Fax 01-491 7459

JAMES DAVIS
P & PARTNERS

Howell Jones & Partners

CONVEYANCING
SOLICITORS

Wimbledon and
Kingston upon Thames

We are a five office firm looking for additional solicitors at the above offices. The work is largely residential but there will be opportunities to do commercial as well as other non-contentious work.

We invest in modern technology and methods. We have good clients and a happy ship. We have confidence in the future and in our ability to meet all challenges.

If we sound the sort of people with whom you think you would enjoy working, give me a ring or post me your CV. All applications will be acknowledged and treated in strict confidence.

Keith Howell-Jones,
Howell-Jones & Partners,
75 Surbiton Road,
Kingston upon Thames,
Surrey KT1 2AF.
01-549 5186.

Brewer Morris
Pure Taxation Recruitment

TAX LAWYERS

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES WITH A LEADING INTERNATIONAL FIRM



Coopers & Lybrand LONDON & NATIONWIDE

£12,500 - £37,500 +

Package to include paid overtime or company car

- * Full Partnership Level Prospects
- * Highly Competitive Salary Packages
- * Excellent Technical Back-up
- * Widely Varied, High Quality Work
- * Twice Yearly Promotional Review
- * Continuous Technical & Management Training

THE FIRM

Coopers & Lybrand is a leading international firm of chartered accountants and management consultants, with a thriving and rapidly developing tax practice both in London and in other offices nationwide. There are currently over 500 professional staff servicing a wide range of clients. The tax practice is becoming increasingly multi-disciplined, drawing on the skills of accountants, barristers and solicitors, as well as other specialists.

The tax practice offers a tremendous breadth of tax work of a very high quality. It is well structured with a clearly defined career path through to partnership level. Grades run through assistant, semi senior, senior, supervisor, assistant manager, manager and senior manager. Speed of promotion depends entirely on ability, effort and commitment and there are no rigid requirements to serve a period of time in any one grade. The London tax department already has lawyers at manager, senior manager and partner levels and there are excellent prospects for an increasing number of lawyers to progress to the most senior levels within the firm. The firm provides full encouragement and financial backing to expand your knowledge and professional qualifications by studying for the Institute of Taxation (A.T.I.L.) examination.

SOLICITORS AND BARRISTERS

These opportunities will appeal to newly qualified or people with experience in the following areas:

- * Compensation Packages including profit related pay
- * Private Client tax
- * UK Commercial tax
- * Trust & Probate
- * Pension Schemes
- * International Tax Planning

For brochures, more detailed information or an informal discussion of these opportunities, please contact, in the strictest confidence

PETER MORRIS
ON (01) 353 6405

BREWER MORRIS, LUDGATE HOUSE, 107 FLEET STREET, LONDON EC4A 3AB
PLEASE WRITE TO: BREWER MORRIS, FREEPOST, LONDON EC4A 4PE (NO STAMP REQUIRED)
EVENINGS & WEEKENDS PETER MORRIS (01) 747 1808.

RICHARDS BUTLER

HONG KONG

CORPORATE FINANCE LAWYERS

Richards Butler is a major international law firm with a large commercial and shipping practice. Based in the City of London, the firm has overseas offices in Hong Kong and Abu Dhabi.

In Hong Kong, the firm has established one of the leading corporate finance practices and currently has openings for two corporate finance solicitors.

Work undertaken for clients involves all types of corporate finance transactions including company formations, public group reorganisations and takeovers. The successful applicants will join a rapidly growing corporate finance team and can expect to be involved in all these areas of business working with merchant banks and leading public companies.

Applicants for these posts, who should ideally have between two and five years' post qualification experience, will initially be interviewed in London.

Terms and conditions of employment are extremely competitive and will include housing and other benefits. Applicants are invited to write (enclosing C.V.) or telephone Peter Michelson on 01-247 6555.

RICHARDS BUTLER

5 Clifton Street, London EC2A 4DQ

UNUSUAL
OPPORTUNITY

Young experienced lawyer (either barrister or solicitor) required for very fast moving specialised international legal practice.

Challenging workload includes substantial international arbitrations, off-shore tax, trust work, commercial drafting and research.

Minimum of three years post qualification relevant experience needed. Excellent salary package available for the right applicant.

In the first instance please send C.V. and hand written covering letter to:

Sabi & Associates
Sceptre House
169/173 Regent Street
London W1

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

TECHNICAL

ASSISTANT
ANALYST/PROGRAMMER

* CAREER GRADE TO £11,605 *

If you have at least 5 GCE passes including one at A level, but preferably a degree in computing or a related discipline, this job should interest you.

You will be involved in assisting in the support and development of computer applications on the Department's PRIME 9955 mini, IBM PCs, and the County's sized IBM 3083 mainframe. Programming languages include FORTRAN 77, Databox and 4GLs, and BASIC. Use is also made of LOTUS 123, dBASE, SPSS-X, and CAD software. Your other duties will be to assist in the day to day operation of the PRIME 9955, and to advise users on the use of the computer facilities.

You will be working in an attractive part of the County as well as having the following employment benefits:

- * Substantial relocation package available where appropriate.
- * The opportunity to participate in the BCS Professional Development training scheme.
- * Excellent conditions of service with up to 25 days holiday and 11 public holidays.
- * Good wide ranging experience of computer services in a major technical department.

Applications by form only, available with further details from the Director of Personnel Services, PO Box 276, Aveon House, The Haymarket, Bristol, BS9 7HE, or telephone Bristol 298565 (Answerphone on this number after office hours).

Please quote reference number ENG/537/12 when asking for forms which must be returned by 21/9/87. Interviews and Engineering Department

Avon
COUNTY COUNCIL

BRUNEL
THE UNIVERSITY
OF WEST LONDON
PLANNING
OFFICER

Brunel University seeks a Planning Officer to coordinate its academic and non-academic planning. The successful applicant will be a graduate, computer literate and enthusiastic about a small University concerned with knowledge and its applications, which is seeking to build upon its record of success. Initial salary around £20,000 per annum.

Further particulars may be obtained from

The Personnel
Secretary,
Brunel University,
Uxbridge, Middlesex,
UB8 3PH

to whom completed applications should be returned by 23 September 1987.

MANAGEMENT

CUMBRIA TRUST
FOR NATURE
CONSERVATION
DIRECTOR

Appointee will be involved in the development and implementation of the Trust's conservation programme. The successful applicant will be a graduate, computer literate and enthusiastic about a small University concerned with knowledge and its applications, which is seeking to build upon its record of success. Initial salary around £20,000 per annum.

PUBLIC
APPOINTMENTS

from SRN's to
Solicitors, Planners to
Programmers,
Administrators to
Accountants,
Economists to
Executives,
Surveyors to Social
Workers.

The Times on
Tuesday offers the
most cost effective
way to recruit high
calibre staff.

For details of how we
can help you solve
your recruitment
problems telephone:
01-481 1086
TODAY

CHARLES RUSSELL WILLIAMS & JAMES

The recent amalgamation of the long established practices of Charles Russell & Co and Williams & James - with London Offices in Lincoln's Inn, Gray's Inn and in the new Lloyd's building, and additional offices in Cheltenham, Swindon and Cobham Surrey - has resulted in immediate expansion in a number of departments. We are seeking well trained and energetic Solicitors to join our developing practice as soon as possible, to fill the following posts:-

Commercial Conveyancing -
London

We have two vacancies in the busy Commercial Property Department.

A recently qualified solicitor is required to assist one of the partners in wide ranging development and other Commercial property work. Must have good experience of Commercial Conveyancing and Leasing.

A solicitor having at least two years relevant post qualification experience is required to handle substantial Commercial Development. Must be experienced in all aspects of development work.

In all these appointments applicants must have the potential to deal with high quality work under pressure, and the ability to gain the confidence of business clients at all levels. Salaries will be in line with City rates and prospects are excellent for the right persons.

For the London appointments please write with CV to John Hancoc at our office at Hale Court, Lincoln's Inn, London WC2E 3UL, or telephone him on 01-242 1031 for further details.

For the Cheltenham vacancy, please send your CV to Geoffrey Jordan at Killowen House, Bayshill Road, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, GL50 3AW, or telephone him on 0242 580060 for further information.

Company/Commercial - London

Two Solicitors are required, one newly qualified and one with several years experience, for this fast expanding department. We are seeking applicants with good academic qualifications and experience of, or training in, a large Company or Commercial department, to handle a wide range of matters for both public and private companies.

Commercial Conveyancing -
Cheltenham

A Solicitor with commercial property experience is required to join a conveyancing team dealing with high quality, interesting work mainly Commercial. In the congenial surroundings of our Cheltenham office.

Young Legal Executive/Law Clerk

c. £14,000
Corporate Administration

The U.K.'s leading holiday company requires a Legal Executive or Law Clerk in its Head Office Legal Department.

Reporting to the Legal Manager, you will be responsible for handling, in conjunction with external advisers where appropriate, conveyancing, UK insurance, company secretarial, intellectual property and non-consumer litigation matters.

You are likely to be aged 24-36, a qualified or part qualified member of ILEX or ICSEA (an insurance or other similar qualification will be considered), with a broad range of experience in private practice or commerce/industry in the above types of work.

The work is varied, and will require an adaptable personality to deal with the seasonal flow of demands on your time, and with management and outside consultants at all levels.

Salary will depend upon your qualifications and, more importantly, commercial experience, but will not be less than £14,000 p.a. Benefits include attractive holiday concessions, a voluntary contributory pension scheme and staff restaurant.

Please apply with a full C.V. to Barbara Gowers, Personnel Department, Thomson Holidays, Greater London House, Hampstead Road, London NW1 7SD. Telephone: 387 9521, ext. 4704.

**Thomson
Holidays**

CITY/WEST END

PERSONAL TAX

There is the definite prospect of early partnership with an eminent City practice for a solicitor of very high calibre with an exuberant personality. He or she will be responsible for a stimulating caseload in personal tax advice and planning, acting for clients of substance. A highly attractive salary will be offered.

EMPLOYMENT

We are instructed by a major central London firm to select and introduce a recently qualified solicitor to join its team dealing with all aspects of employment and immigration law.

CONSTRUCTION & COMPETITIVE
A substantial City practice has an urgent need for young solicitors in the newly qualified to five year range to join its expanding building/construction litigation department. The successful applicants will be expected to contribute significantly to the overall development of the department. Competitive salaries are available.

COMPANY COMMERCIAL £20K+
A leading City firm seeks a solicitor of at least 2 years' post-qualification experience of top-drawer Yellow Book work to handle a wide range of corporate matters including public share issues and acquisitions and a variety of commercial transactions.

CONVEYANCING TO £21K
An established City practice wishes to recruit a solicitor with up to two years' PQE to assist in its commercial property department. Applications will be considered from those with residential experience willing to train into commercial work.

PRIVATE CLIENT TO £30K
A first rate opportunity exists for a solicitor, admitted up to five years, to join a medium sized central London practice and undertake a caseload with an emphasis on trusts and probate together with some personal tax. There are excellent prospects.

OUT OF TOWN

SOUTH YORKS

A newly qualified litigator is offered the opportunity to join a friendly, thriving practice, and develop a career in advocacy and litigation. Also scope for involvement in the successful applicant's own field of interest.

AVON

A competent probate solicitor, around 3 years p.q. possessing partnership potential, can realise ambitions with our client. Rewards include an excellent salary, car and other benefits.

NOTTS

This forward looking practice offers a substantial and interesting matrimonial workload, working for the partner in charge. A newly qualified solicitor can gain a thorough grounding in matrimonial work, as the basis for a stimulating career in this field.

BRIGHTON

Experienced solicitor sought by this medium-sized practice for buoyant residential conveyancing workload. Excellent package on offer including car and other benefits.

SOUTHAMPTON

This practice seeks a solicitor of 2-5 years' PQE for general civil litigation. Mainly High Court work and company orientated litigation.

SURREY

Survey office of a highly respectable London practice has a vacancy for a high calibre solicitor of 3-5 years' PQE. The position is in the firm's Private Client Department where the successful candidate will enjoy high quality work.

Law Personnel

Staff specialists to the legal profession worldwide
95 Aldwych, London WC2B 4JF. Tel: 01-242 1261
(answering machine after office hours)

Assistant
Director

(CAPITAL WORKS
& TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT)
£22,272 x 5558(4) - £24,504 p.a.

A new Department of Planning & Highways has been established in Wiltshire County Council as a result of a review of technical departments.

An Assistant Director is required to head a restructured Capital Works and Traffic Management Division, which is one of three divisions within the Department. The postholder will be responsible for capital works consisting of road, bridge, refuse disposal facility design and construction; landscaping; computing and programme co-ordination; and traffic management including road safety.

The successful applicant will be a Chartered Engineer, with a minimum of 10 years post qualification experience, who has the management ability to lead and motivate a division of over 80 staff. The Assistant Director will play a full and active role in the Department's management team.

A moving home allowance of up to £3,500, together with a lodging allowance, payable in approved cases, with a lodging allowance, payable in approved cases, with a lodging allowance, payable in approved cases.

Further details and application form are available from the County Personnel Officer, Wiltshire County Council, County Hall, Trowbridge, BA14 6JL. Council, County Hall, Trowbridge, BA14 6JL. The closing date is 15th September 1987. Please quote reference PC/H/87.529.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL IS AN
EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

Wiltshire

01-481 4481

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

01-481 4481

Senior Residential Conveyancer

£ Highly attractive
Salary circ to £35,000

Our client, an eminent city practice with a top quality workload, offers an exciting opportunity for a Lawyer with energy and enthusiasm to work within a stimulating environment and to head up their existing department.

The partners recognise that growth and prosperity depend upon the ability to provide a service that is perceived to be excellent.

Candidates are asked to contact James Davis in the strictest confidence.

LEGAL SELECTION

160 New Bond Street,
London W1Y 0BR
England
Telephone 01-493 8515
Fax 01-491 7459

JAMES DAVIS
PARTNERS

TAX PARTNER
DESIGNATE

My clients are a well established 1-3 partner Central London commercial legal practice with a wide range of corporate and private clients. Due to continued expansion they have an immediate vacancy for a suitably qualified and experienced solicitor to develop a separate Taxation Department. They intend the early appointment of assistant solicitors within the Department to ensure an appropriate balance of specialisation. The Department's work involves taxation advice on substantial corporate and property transactions and advice to private clients.

Candidates should have a sound academic background and relevant taxation training and experience. The ability to communicate with

clients and colleagues, business acumen and an inclination for practice development are desirable qualities. Potential candidates who consider that their taxation experience does not fully match the above requirements are invited to discuss their prospects of obtaining an appointment in the Taxation Department.

The remuneration and status for this appointment are fully negotiable. Please apply with full C.V. quoting JH/173 to:

John Hamilton,
51-53 High Street,
Guildford,
Surrey GU1 3DY
Tel: (0483) 574814

John Hamilton Associates
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Lawyers on the Move

It's a big step for a lawyer outside London to consider working for a City firm. There is the excitement of high profile issues, large scale international clients, pioneering new developments in law. There are the financial rewards and career prospects. But how can you be sure what you are going into? How can you be certain you will like the work? The way of life? The people?

Linklaters & Paines is one of the major City law firms. We are recruiting lawyers from every kind of background and experience for our London office and for our offices abroad in New York, Brussels, Paris and Hong Kong.

There are vacancies in almost all our departments, including Corporate, International Finance, Litigation, Intellectual Property, Tax, Trusts, Pensions and Commercial Property.

We'd like the chance to talk to you about our work, our clients and what we have to offer the right candidates - not least, the training and support we make available.

We will be visiting Manchester, Glasgow and Edinburgh in September: Manchester on 16th September at the Portland Thistle Hotel, Piccadilly Gardens; Glasgow on 17th September at the Albany Hotel, Bothwell Street, and Edinburgh on 18th September at the North British Hotel, Princes Street, from 10.00 am to 7.00 pm.

If it's of any interest, please drop in to see us then, or if you prefer, write with a CV to:

Mrs Alizoun Dickinson,
Linklaters & Paines,
Barrington House,
59-67 Gresham Street,
London EC2V 7JA.

LINKLATERS & PAINES

SOLICITOR TO
PROPERTY PORTFOLIO

We seek a personable and energetic young solicitor with up to 2 years post qualification experience to undertake all aspects of commercial conveyancing relating to a large and expanding property portfolio. Hunting Gate is a young, progressive and exciting Group - come and join us! Excellent terms of employment. Please write to David Morgan at: Hunting Gate Group, PO Box 4444, Hitchin, Herts SG4 0TB or telephone 0462 34444

PROFESSIONAL
STANDARDS & DEVELOPMENT
SOLICITOR

£14,613 - £19,863

The Law Society seeks a solicitor to play a front line role in the new Professional Standards & Development department which is instrumental in shaping key issues affecting the future of the profession.

The successful applicant will be involved in advising solicitors on the many diverse rules of professional conduct and helping to use feedback from them to revise the rules or formulate new ones to meet the changing needs of the profession.

Required abilities include sensitivity to the needs and aspirations of the profession, fluent self-expression, particularly in writing, and the ability to tackle complex problems with practical common sense.

Starting salary relative to experience within the scale quoted above and good career prospects in the fast developing role of the Society in this and other fields of work. Additional benefits include contributory pension with free Life Assurance, 23 days annual leave increasing with service, season ticket loan scheme and subsidised staff luncheon room.

Please send your CV showing qualifications, work experience and current salary to Joyce Colerson, Personnel Controller, 113 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1PL. Closing date 25th September 1987.

We are an equal opportunities employer.



THE LAW SOCIETY

MORGAN STANLEY
INTERNATIONAL

CAPITAL MARKETS LAWYER

Morgan Stanley, a leading US investment firm with a global presence, is seeking an international Capital markets lawyer for a senior position in the varied and rapidly expanding practice of its London Legal Department.

This is a unique opportunity for a lawyer interested in the business as well as legal aspects of international finance to work in the challenging atmosphere created by a firm committed to the expanding international capital markets. Based in London but working closely with Morgan Stanley's offices in New York, Frankfurt, Zurich and Tokyo, the successful candidate will have substantial responsibilities involving the full range of investment banking activities in the international capital markets, including advising on the formulation and development of new products, international securities trading activities and policies, and mergers and acquisitions.

Candidates should have at least three years' post qualification experience in international capital markets practice preferably with a leading City firm and/or investment house.

Morgan Stanley offers excellent career prospects and a highly competitive salary, with potential to exceed equity partnership earnings in the City, together with usual banking benefits.

Please write, enclosing a C.V., to: Ronald S. Kent, Morgan Stanley International, Kingsley House, 1A Wimpole Street, London W1M 7AA.

Chief
Executive

Prominent Australasian
Stockbroking Company
Location - New Zealand

Over the past three years the New Zealand economy has undergone massive structural changes. From an economy that was over-regulated and protectionist in nature, New Zealand now has arguably one of the freest economies in the Western World. There is no restriction on the movement of capital and exceptional investment opportunities abound.

Our client is a major Australasian company with substantial investments in a number of major industries. The company has an aggressive and successful track record in these industries. They seek to appoint an Executive of exceptional capability to the position of Chief Executive of the Stockbroking operations.

The successful applicant will have a demonstrable track record as Chief Executive or senior partner in an aggressive, well managed stockbroking firm. The right person will have a sound working knowledge of modern computer technology appropriate to the stockbroking industry and have a strong people-management capability. Our client is determined to become the leading stockbroking company in the South Pacific and if its performance in other industries is anything to go by, this aim will be achieved. Remuneration will be exceptional for the right person. No problems are envisaged with obtaining permanent New Zealand residency.

Please write to, or telephone Tim Cook in strictest confidence quoting reference 505.

CD COOK DUHS & ASSOCIATES LTD
EXECUTIVE SEARCH AND SELECTION CONSULTANTS

P.O. Box 7050, Wellesley Street
Auckland. Phone (09) 393-886
Level 8, George Brown Tower
71 Symonds St, Auckland, NZ

PROPERTY LAWYER
PARTNER DESIGNATE

We seek an additional Property Solicitor, with a commercial outlook and personal drive, to join our existing team, working under high pressure for demanding clients. The successful applicant will have the ability to handle the whole range of property and allied work, and to act on his/her own initiative. In addition we seek the calibre and acumen which will merit substantial remuneration and an early partnership.

This position will suit someone in their late twenties, or early thirties, who is successful but currently frustrated by a lack of real opportunity in his/her current situation. It might also be of interest to a sole practitioner or small firm.

Apply to: Clifford Feld or Clifford Harris
Clifford Harris & Co.
51 Welbeck Street,
London W1M 8AB
Tel: 01-486 0031

OPPORTUNITIES FOR
COMMERCIAL SOLICITORS
AT MASONS

About Us

We are a progressive and continually expanding City firm offering excellent salaries and prospects in a professional, friendly and social environment.

About You

You are self-confident and determined with at least two years' experience. To be a successful addition to our team, you will require a sound knowledge of company acquisitions and disposals, amalgamations, management buyouts, commercial agreements and public company work.

If you feel this describes you, just drop a line enclosing your C.V. to Barrie Lloyd, Masons, 10 Fleet Street, London, EC4Y 1BA or call him on 01-583 9990.

Masons

Commercial
Conveyancing

London EC1 c.£20,000 pa

An opportunity exists for a Solicitor to join the legal team at the City Office of Associated British Ports Holdings PLC whose subsidiaries include Associated British Ports, the UK's largest Ports business.

The successful applicant will deal with a variety of commercial matters on behalf of Companies within the Group and will display an aptitude for more unusual and interesting conveyancing transactions.

Conditions of service include employee share ownership and share option schemes.

For an application form please write to the Appointments Officer, Associated British Ports Holdings PLC, 150 Holborn, London EC1N 2LN or telephone Jim Haraway on 01 430 1177 ext 276.

ABP ASSOCIATED BRITISH PORTS HOLDINGS PLC

ASSIS
COMPANY

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AND ADMINIS

01-481 4481

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

01-481 4481

ASSISTANT TO
COMPANY SECRETARY

TSB Trust Company is the Insurance and Unit Trust arm of the TSB, a major financial services group poised for further rapid expansion within an increasingly competitive market.

The Company Secretary now wishes to appoint a young law graduate, or Chartered Secretary, as an additional assistant.

The position will involve all aspects of Company and commercial law, together with compliance matters under the Financial Services Act, and therefore offers considerable scope in a growing organisation for a young professional with commercial experience.



Salary will be based upon qualifications and experience and, including substantial benefits, can amount to a package of up to £17,000. Benefits include mortgage subsidy, Christmas bonus, non-contributory pension scheme and flexible working hours. Relocation expenses will be considered if appropriate.

Please telephone or write for an application form to: Michelle Hutchinson, Personnel Officer, TSB Trust Company Limited, Charlton Place, Andover, Hants. SP10 1RE. Tel Andover (0264) 56789 ext. 2161

Investment Banking

£20-25,000 + benefits

Corporate Finance

Top banks and brokers are still keen to recruit excellent solicitors with experience of corporate finance transactions to join departments involved in flotations, MBO's and mergers and acquisitions. They will work within demanding and often pressurised positions enjoying an exciting, deal-orientated atmosphere. Candidates should have first-rate academic qualifications and high quality professional records. Successful applicants will benefit from competitive and rewarding salary packages.

Interested applicants should contact Mark Hartshorne on 01-404 5751 or write to him at Michael Page City, 39-41 Parker Street, London WC2B 5LH.

Execution

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Prejudicial statements in special procedure applications are impermissible

Regina v Inner London Crown Court, Ex parte Baines & Baines (a firm) and Another
Before Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Kennedy
[Judgment July 30]

On an application by the police for the production of documents under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984, although compliance with the strict rules of evidence was not expected, statements without substance to the prejudice of the party who was the subject of the order sought were impermissible and, if made, should be ruled out by the judge.

A document known as the conveyance which consisted of records of the financing of the purchase of a house did not come within the meaning of giving of advice and was thus not privileged within section 10(1)(b) of the 1984 Act.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court held quashing an order made by Judge McLean at Inner London Crown Court on February 13, 1987 against Baines & Baines, Cardiff, solicitors, pursuant to paragraph 1 of Schedule 1 to the 1984 Act.

The 1984 Act provides: "(9) A constable may obtain access to... special procedure material for the purposes of a criminal investigation by making an application under Schedule 1..."

Section 9(2) excludes, *inter alia*, "items subject to legal privilege".

"(10) ... in this Act 'items subject to legal privilege' means - (a) communications between a professional legal adviser and his client... made in connection with the giving of legal advice to the client; (b) commu-

nications between a professional legal adviser and his client made in connection with or in contemplation of legal proceedings; and (c) items enclosed with or referred to in such communications..."

Schedule 1 to the 1984 Act provides: "The first set of access conditions is fulfilled if (a) there are reasonable grounds for believing (i) that a serious arrestable offence has been committed; (ii) that there is material which consists of... or includes special procedure material (i) that the material is likely to be of substantial value... to the investigation... and (iv) that the material is likely to be relevant evidence; (b) other methods of obtaining the material (i) have been tried without success; or (ii) have not been tried because it appeared they were bound to fail; and (c) it is in the public interest... that the material should be produced..."

Mr John Mathew, QC and Mr John Bishop for the solicitors, Mr Jeffrey Rucker for the police.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS said that the order sought to be quashed provided that the solicitors "produce to a constable... all client account records... and correspondence concerning financial transactions in relation to the purchase of 292 Brockley Road, London SE24..."

The application for the order was made by Detective Constable Bernard Clarke of the Metropolitan Police. The notice of intention to apply was served by him on the solicitors accompanied solely by a copy of the proposed order.

The actual notice served on the crown court was, unknown to the solicitors, accompanied

by an information which included a proof of evidence along with an assertion by him that the first set of access conditions in Schedule 1 to the 1984 Act was complied with.

The information also referred wrongly to the production order as though it included premises known as Mona Lea, Beckenham, and appeared of a kind to be commonly used in London.

It could be a useful document for the judge hearing an application for a production order and it might be that providing it contained no inadmissible or prejudicial material, evidentially speaking, and a copy was provided to the party against whom the order was sought before the hearing, there could be no valid objection to it being given to the judge before the constable gave evidence.

In the present case, Mr Mathew contended, the information in the hands of the judge contained highly prejudicial statements which ought not to have been there.

The grounds of appeal were first, that no reasonable tribunal properly directing itself could have been satisfied that the first set of access conditions had been fulfilled; second, that the solicitors were given no notice of any matters upon which the constable relied other than details of the documents sought to be produced (see *R v Central Criminal Court, Ex parte Adegbesan* [1986] 1 WLR 1293); and third, that the documents in question were held by the solicitors on behalf of their client White and as such were legally privileged.

In that context it was maintained the judge erred in law in holding that the documents

were not privileged within section 10(1)(b).

The judge's reasons for making the order were that the access conditions were satisfied and that "legal proceedings" in section 10(1)(b) referred essentially to litigation and not conveyancing matters.

The background was the £26 million gold bullion robbery at the Brinks Mat premises at Heathrow, on November 26, 1983. The following year two men were convicted at the Central Criminal Court of the robbery. A third accused, White, who now lived in Spain, was acquitted.

He had been in custody for many months before the trial and had received compensation for that loss of liberty from the Commissioner of Police. Before his arrest he lived with his wife in a council house and claimed unemployment benefit.

After he was acquitted, he bought several properties for cash, one being 292 Brockley Road (£23,000), another Mona Lea (£146,000) and a third, 195 Sandhurst Road, Catford (£240,000). The constable said that Mona Lea was improved at a cost of £200,000.

His evidence with regard to the solicitors' connection with those properties was, save for 292 Brockley Road, confusing and in some respects prejudicial not only to the solicitors but also to a sensible appreciation of the scope of inquiries into White's dealings in properties.

Moreover, in examination in chief he did not inform the judge of the serious arrestable offence relied on to justify paragraph 2(a)(i). Finally, his Lordship thought, he must have given the judge the impression that the solicitors handled the Mona

Lea transaction and possibly another.

It had to be recognized that in such applications compliance with the strict rules of evidence was not to be expected but statements which had no substance to the prejudice of the party who was the subject of the order were impermissible. They ought not to be made and if made should be ruled out by the judge.

The solicitors asserted that White was their client only for the purchase of 292 Brockley Road, that they were not aware he had been connected with the Brinks Mat case until speaking to him after receiving notice of the application. White had been spoken to a number of times on the telephone and made it clear that he refused to waive any privilege.

Mr Mathew said that counsel could not be instructed properly before and at the hearing because the solicitors were unaware of what the constable was likely to say.

His Lordship said the constable's evidence was noteworthy for the fact that he made no attempt to deal with condition 2(b) to explain why he had not asked the solicitors for the assistance he sought by the production of documents.

In the absence of such evidence his Lordship failed to see how the judge could express himself satisfied that the access conditions were fulfilled.

His Lordship had the strong feeling that the proceedings before the judge were irreparably flawed. First, it was clearly wrong of the judge to be

possessed of the constable's information without showing it to counsel for the solicitors - whether he thought the information had been served on the solicitors his Lordship did not know.

Second, the quality and kind of evidence provided by the constable was unsatisfactory.

Mr Mathew's first ground of appeal was well founded.

As to the second, its implication was that notice of such applications should always be accompanied by a recital of the evidence upon which the applicant intended to rely. The court left that point open in *Adegbesan* and it had now to be dealt with.

Whatever was served upon the court must, his Lordship believed, be served upon the party against whom the order was sought. The question was whether the police were required to provide to anyone in advance of the hearing the evidence sought to be relied on.

His Lordship well understood the reluctance of the police to provide the other party with it because it might have the effect of bringing about the destruction of the material or of encouraging someone in some other way to hinder or thwart the investigation.

Equally well his Lordship understood that the other party would be better equipped to decide whether to resist or accede to the application if the applicant's evidence was served with the notice.

There was nothing in the Act or Schedule to compel the police to provide the evidence in support of the application in advance of the hearing. The risk which might accompany advance information was a power-

ful reason why the police should not be compelled to provide it and his Lordship would so hold.

If the police thought no risk of harm would flow from giving their evidence in advance there was no reason why they should not provide it. Which course was adopted was best left to the judgment of the police.

Where no advance information was given, it would be open to the other party to seek an adjournment of the hearing if evidence was given which could not be adequately responded to there and then.

His Lordship added that the evidence should be designed so as in an orderly way to deal with each condition which had to be satisfied. That should assist the judge and the parties to avoid neglecting to consider any of the necessary conditions.

On the third ground of appeal there were two opposing forces: the hallowed privilege existing between solicitor and client, and the public interest in the police being enabled thoroughly to investigate crime.

If the judge thought he should resolve the issue whether the items in the notice were privileged by regarding them as made in connection with or contemplation of legal proceedings, he was wrong.

It was, of course, clear that usually conveyancing matter was wholly unconnected with litigation. What was really at the point was whether it was encompassed in "communications... made in connection with the giving of legal advice".

In many conveyancing transactions advice would be given by the solicitor to his client upon factors which served towards a successful completion - the wisdom of proceeding,

arranging a mortgage and so on. Advice of that kind was privileged.

With one exception, the constable did not seek production of material in connection with the giving of advice. He sought records of the conveyancing transaction itself.

The exception arose in the reference to correspondence concerning financial transactions. If that covered correspondence between solicitor and client, that might well be privileged because it contained advice. Clarification of what was being sought should have been asked for at the hearing and was not.

The order, therefore, relating to correspondence was defective: it was beyond the judge's power to make.

That left the main issue - was conveyancing matter of itself privileged as coming within the meaning of the giving of advice? The court was referred to no authority and his Lordship doubted that any was needed for the proposition that the document known as the conveyance was not clothed with privilege; and his Lordship did not see why conveyancing matter could validly be said to be, seeing that in common sense it could not be called advice, consisting as it did of records of the financing of the purchase of a house.

For the reasons given, his Lordship would quash the order. That did not prevent the constable from applying afresh for the material he wanted to further investigations into the serious arrestable offence of dishonest handling.

Mr Justice Kennedy agreed.

Solicitors: Baines & Baines, Cardiff; Crown Prosecution Service, Headquarters.

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Hadlee lifts Notts to first trophy

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

LORD'S: Nottinghamshire beat Northamptonshire by three wickets.

A powerful and perfectly judged innings by Richard Hadlee, with Rice and French in wholehearted support, won the NatWest Trophy for Nottinghamshire at Lord's yesterday. Needing 171 from 29 overs when the day began they got them with three balls to spare. Hadlee finishing the match with a majestic off drive for six and a pull for four.

It is Nottinghamshire's first success in a one-day competition, and on Friday they may very well win the county championship. Yesterday's was a splendid achievement, made possible by a great cricketer and striker of the ball on his last playing appearance at Lord's. Poor Northamptonshire, who had been unbeaten in the last 10 overs, when Nottinghamshire still needed 91 to win, they did everything right, fielding well and bowling tightly. Williams and Walker especially.

The turning point was, in fact, the 44th of Nottinghamshire's 50 overs and the last of Williams's 10. Off the last ball of the previous over, bowled by Wild, Hadlee had survived a difficult chance to short mid-wicket. Cook getting a hand to the ball as he dived forward and to his left. Then, off each of the first three balls of the next over, Hadlee could have been caught, twice by Lamb at deep mid-wicket and once at long-off by Bailey.

Lamb would have done well to have held on to either of his: the problem with the first, which went through his upstretched hands for six, was staying inside the boundary rope, and the second only just carried to him as he threw himself forward. Bailey's was a straightforward chance which he lost in the sun and finished by not attempting.

There is no giving Hadlee four lives in four balls, and very soon he was giving the fielders no chance whatever. He made his 70 not out in 61 balls. His most stupendous blow being the six over long-off off the second ball of the last over. French had been unlucky to run out off the first, but if Nottinghamshire were pleased about that, more crucial was the fact that it left

Hadlee on strike, with eight runs needed and five balls left. Two were enough for his purpose.

Play had started at 1.30 after an early lunch, and Birch was out after eight overs, his off stump being removed by Walker. Although rain had left the outfield a little slippery Northamptonshire were less concerned about that than driving their advantage home. The last thing they wanted was to be committed to a 10-over slog today, which continuing delays could have led to.

Not until the sixteenth over was there a boundary off the bat, and the rate at which Nottinghamshire needed to score rose steadily. When the day began, with 29 overs left, it was 5.9 and over; with 20

over to go it was 6.85, and with 15 7.53. Northamptonshire had four men in the circle and five on the boundary, long-on and long-off being the busiest of them.

Being very much a left-elbow player Rice, well as he played, was finding it difficult to improvise in a way that avoided Cook's carefully set field. At 146, in the 42nd over, he clipped Williams to mid-on, in trying to do so. This was a well-deserved wicket for Williams, who had conceded only 33 runs when he began his tenth and last over.

It was hereabouts that things started to go badly wrong for Northamptonshire. With Rice's dismissal they had heaved a sigh of relief. Dangerous as Hadlee always is, they would surely win it now. But Williams's dramatic over followed, yielding 15 runs and all those chances, and we had reckoned without French, who proceeded to surpass himself, making 35 in 27 balls and batting just about as well as his illustrious partner.

Fifty-one were needed off five overs, 40 off four, 27 off three and 16 off two. In the end, Capel, who was less than fit, had to be drafted in to bowl two of the last three overs, Wild having just gone for 21 in three, and Hadlee swept him aside. It was a climax worthy of a full house. Instead, perhaps 3,000 people were rewarded on a lovely afternoon for their enthusiasm and faith.



Into his stride: Hadlee on his way to his match-winning 70 (Photograph: Hugh Routledge)

LORD'S SCOREBOARD

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE		NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	
226 for 3 (W Larkins 87, A J Lamb 41)			
B C Broad lbw b Davis	3	S C Broad lbw b Davis	3
R T Robinson c Pacey b Davis	11	R T Robinson c Pacey b Davis	11
W Randall b G Cook	10	W Randall b G Cook	10
C E B Rice c G Cook b Williams	63	C E B Rice c G Cook b Williams	63
P Johnson lbw b Walker	1	P Johnson lbw b Walker	1
D Birch b Walker	21	D Birch b Walker	21
R J Hadlee not out	70	R J Hadlee not out	70
T S French run out (Capel)	2	T S French run out (Capel)	2
E E Hemmings not out	0	E E Hemmings not out	0
Extras (lb 18, w 8)	26	Extras (lb 18, w 8)	26
Total (7 wickets, 49.3 overs)	231	Total (7 wickets, 49.3 overs)	231
R A Pickett and K Saxelby did not bat.		R A Pickett and K Saxelby did not bat.	
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-11 (2); 2-12 (1); 3-31 (3); 4-35 (5); 5-84 (6); 6-148 (4); 7-221 (7).		FALL OF WICKETS: 1-11 (2); 2-12 (1); 3-31 (3); 4-35 (5); 5-84 (6); 6-148 (4); 7-221 (7).	
BOWLING: Davis 10-1-45-2; Capel 6.3-1-31-0; Walker 10-0-38-2; N G B Cook 10-0-30-1; Williams 10-0-42-1; Wild 5-0-21-0.		BOWLING: Davis 10-1-45-2; Capel 6.3-1-31-0; Walker 10-0-38-2; N G B Cook 10-0-30-1; Williams 10-0-42-1; Wild 5-0-21-0.	
Man of the Match: R J Hadlee.		Man of the Match: R J Hadlee.	
Umpires: D R Shepherd and A G T Whithead.		Umpires: D R Shepherd and A G T Whithead.	

Edmonds is fined £500 for article

Phil Edmonds was yesterday fined £500 for bringing cricket into disrepute. The England spinner is considering lodging an appeal and has 28 days to make up his mind whether to challenge the fine and reprimand issued by the Test and County Cricket Board's discipline committee.

Edmonds, who arrived at Lord's in a Rolls-Royce with a personalised number plate, was found guilty of making a derogatory pronouncement "arising from an article in *The Star* on July 23. But Edmonds was found not guilty of another,

similar article, criticising the England captain, Mike Gatting, in *The Sun* a few days later. Edmonds said he was happy with his hearing before a seven-man committee, which was chaired by Peter Bromage, a solicitor from the Midlands, but maintained that the article which appeared in *The Star* and the headline, "You Stupid Gatt", had borne no resemblance to an interview he had given about his business interests. Edmonds said: "It was all based on a flimsy remark I made at the end of the interview, which had been all about my business life."

Rice now aiming for the treble

Richard Hadlee and Clive Rice led Nottinghamshire's celebrations after their NatWest Trophy victory yesterday and promised: "Now we can do the treble. The other two [the county championship and Sunday League titles] are on and we are going to have a real go," Rice said. He had just collected the county's first one-day trophy and a winner's cheque for £20,000.

"If ever a match was won and lost in the space of four balls then this was it," the dejected Northamptonshire captain, Geoff Cook, said. "We did everything right except get rid of Hadlee and after that both he and French batted very well."

"I had a bit of luck say the least," Hadlee said. "But the button had to be pushed then because we were falling further and further behind."

"I never lost hope because I've seen Richard bat a few times before with style," Rice said, "but I've never seen Bruce (French) play as well as that. It was a superb performance. He's hardly been able to score a run for us this season - but what a time to do it."

Grand prix shock for London

There was a shock for British athletics officials yesterday when Dr Primo Nebiolo announced in Rome that the final of the 1988 Mobil Grand Prix meetings would be in West Berlin rather than in London (Pat Butcher writes). Both cities were vying for the final, and it had been widely believed, from IAAF council sources, that London had already been chosen.

However, despite what many people believe is a politically sensitive choice, West Berlin carried the vote by a majority of one at the IAAF council meeting yesterday morning. And there was no indication that London would be given any priority for the 1989 final.

Indeed, Dr Nebiolo made a point of saying that the final "could even be in a town, like Tokyo or New York, which does not organize a grand prix", and with Dr Nebiolo's known wish for the broadest possible dissemination of what he calls "athletics propaganda", it seems very likely that Tokyo, which has already been hinted at, will soon be chosen.

Stuart Jones, page 43

Banned athletes named by IAAF

From Pat Butcher, Athletics Correspondent, Rome

The names of eight athletes being banned by the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) for drug abuse were released in Rome yesterday, and the IAAF have also added probenecid, a steroid-blocking agent, to their list of proscribed drugs from January 1, 1988.

The name of Sue Howland, of Australia, had been announced last week because she was preparing to compete here. But the other eight names were delayed because they were not in Rome. Under new legislation, ratified by the IAAF last week, two athletes - Thomas Menke, a javelin thrower from West Germany, and Temel Erbek, a Turkish long and triple jumper - were banned for three months for using ephedrine or its substitute. Any further misuse of those drugs will render the athletes concerned liable to a two-year suspension, with a life ban for subsequent detections.

The other six were banned for two years for the use of anabolic steroids. There are three French athletes - An-

toine Richard, a sprinter, Jean-Louis Demarne, a shot putter, and Eric de Smedt, a hammer thrower. Two Romanian women - Gabriela Mihailca, a high jumper, and Mihaela Chindas, a sprinter - and Lars Arvid Nilsen, of Norway, also were banned.

Dr Primo Nebiolo said that the IAAF would continue its push against dope-taking, but he also revealed that with only Sunday's final day tests to be released, there had been no positives on the seven other days of the championships. He refused to reveal whether probenecid had been found in any of the results.

At the recent Pan American Games in Indianapolis, it was leaked by doctors that five athletes had shown probenecid in their drugs tests, two of whom, from the United States, were due to compete in the world championships.

Steve Cram, mystified by his return to the poor form that blighted the start of his season, has called a halt to racing, and is going home to have medical tests.



Weston: 12-month plan

This season will see much more emphasis on divisional activities. The RFU have decided that their professional staff - that is, the divisional technical administrators - can coach potential England players without contravening International Board regulations, though once a national side is announced responsibility passes to the honorary coaches.

At a series of divisional squad meetings, it is hoped certain common playing practices can be expressed, cutting across regional differences for the development of an "English style". No one will be left in any doubt of the importance of the divisional championship. Yet the divisions go into the championship cold, still forbidden to have warm-up matches - a situation that extends to no other provincial or regional side in the leading countries. This is part of the trauma which English rugby still endures, loyalty to the club game rather than the best expression of the national side.

If British sides are to compete then they must decide which is more important, the national side, which is the example most often seen on television, or clubs up and down the country. If England's divisional championship is the major stepping-stone to the national side - as the provincial competitions are in New Zealand - then its importance must supersede that of the clubs, which takes as back to the structured season, in which club league games ought to build into rather than clash with, the divisional programme.

Subservience of the clubs to the demands of the national side is, however, an alien feeling for many. Moreover, there will be many who feel the intrusion of paid staff threatens the ambitions of amateur coaches. They should not. The full-timer and part-timer can work together and it should be remembered that if we do not have a flourishing national game, then the game at grass roots may wither.

Results, page 43

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A cannon called McLeod

By Joyce Whitehead

Scotland, with a debt to settle, beat Wales 3-0 yesterday in the National Westminster Bank second European Cup for women at Picketts Lock in North London.

The inclusion of their Great Britain players made all the difference. They owed their success to cannon-like shots at penalty corners from Moira McLeod. It was her first ever treble.

Wendy Banks, in goal, blocked the second shot but it was so hard it ricocheted into the net. On the whole the Scots were faster and were continually in attack but were frustrated time and again when reaching the Welsh circle without sufficient control to finish off.

In spite of their captain receiving a yellow card, France did themselves a bit of good yesterday. By beating Belgium 3-0 they have changed places with them at the bottom of Pool B.

The Netherlands continued their winning way, beating the Soviet Union 5-1. Four goals came in the first half. The Soviets, like all of The Netherlands' opponents, flinched at the task ahead of them and failed to take the initiative.

There are four more days to play before the finals on Sunday and already the situation is getting interesting. The Netherlands will be undisputed winners of Pool A, with the Soviet Union probably second, but in Pool B England, Ireland, Germany and Spain all have a chance. Each has two matches to play and all revolve around Ireland's results.

RESULTS: France 3, Belgium 0; Netherlands 5, Soviet Union 1; Scotland 3, Wales 0.

Hobbs is overpowered by Sukova

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Helena Sukova, last year's runner-up, and Steffi Graf, the top seed this time, were the first players to reach the quarter-finals of the women's singles in the United States championships at Flushing Meadows yesterday. Miss Sukova beat Anne Hobbs, of Britain, by 6-4, 6-2, and Miss Graf had a strenuous 7-5, 6-2 win over her compatriot, Sylvia Hanika.

Miss Hanika had made the most of a good draw but it was inevitable that she would be overpowered by the bigger and stronger Czechoslovak. It always seemed likely, too, that Miss Graf would have difficulty with Miss Hanika and experienced left-hander who has a variety of teasing spins.

Miss Sukova, 27, was runner-up for the French championships in 1981, has four times reached the last eight here, and ranked fifth in the world at the end of 1983. She had to take several months off in 1984, while recovering from a blood virus but now seems to have regained her old form. She gave Miss Graf a lot of trouble in the first set and the younger's erratic forehand betrayed her anxiety.

Miss Hobbs and Jana Novotna were the only unseeded players in the last 16 of the women's singles. They had come through sections of the draw originally occupied by the clearly vulnerable fifteenth and sixteenth seeds, Barbara Potter and Wendy Turnbull. Miss Hobbs, incidentally, has already won a total of more than £12,000 from this tournament, in which she competed in all the three events for which she was eligible. There was a chance that she might further increase her earnings, because she was still in the women's doubles, partnered by Betsy Nagelsen.

All great tournaments come

Mandlikova out

Hana Mandlikova, the champion of Australia, was beaten 6-7, 6-4, 6-1 by Claudia Kohde-Kilsch. The fourth game of the third set was awarded to Miss Kohde-Kilsch after Miss Mandlikova had already received a warning and been penalized a point. Miss Mandlikova's alleged offences against the code of conduct concerned bad language and racket abuse.

Miss Hanika, aged 27, was runner-up for the French championships in 1981, has four times reached the last eight here, and ranked fifth in the world at the end of 1983. She had to take several months off in 1984, while recovering from a blood virus but now seems to have regained her old form. She gave Miss Graf a lot of trouble in the first set and the younger's erratic forehand betrayed her anxiety.

All great tournaments come

SPORT IN BRIEF

Three stay on course
Chris Law and his crewmen, Edward Leask and Jeremy Richards, laid claim to a Sports Council elite grant this week by finishing fourth at the Soling European sailing championship in Sweden.

They ended the series as the top West Europeans, beaten only by the Russian, Georgi Schaidukov, Jochem Schumann, of East Germany, and their old rival, Hans Fogh, of Canada.

Charity duel

Jan Botham and Mike Procter, two of cricket's greatest all-rounders, are to meet in a charity golf challenge at Long Ashton, Bristol, for a £1,000 bet. The winner will receive a silver Model T Ford, presented by a Bristol car company, and the Under Privileged Children's charity will benefit.

Prize guy
Endicott, Illinois (Reuters) - Joey Sindelar, of the United States, coasted to a four-stroke victory in the \$400,000 (about £242,000) BC Open golf tournament on Sunday. Sindelar, aged 29, shot a final round of 69, two under par, for an 18-under-par 266 and \$72,000 in prize-money.

Porto date

Tokyo (Reuters) - FC Porto, the European champions from Portugal, will play their South American counterparts for the 1987 world club football championship in Tokyo on December 13.

Charged up

Stephen Roche, the newly crowned world professional road-race cycling champion, will lead an "Ever Ready" Ireland team in the Nissan international classic in the Republic of Ireland, between September 30 and October 4.



Smith: special invitation

Calgary bound

Harvey Smith has been invited to compete as an individual at the Calgary Show, in Canada - the world's richest grand prix worth nearly £40,000 to the winner - which starts tomorrow. The official British team, supported by P and O, comprises the four riders who won the European gold medal last month - Malcolm Pirah, Nick Skelton and John and Michael Whitaker.

END COLUMN

Weston in new England post

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

Michael Weston, who managed England during the World Cup this summer and has been chairman of selectors for the last two years, was confirmed yesterday as manager of the national side.

His appointment, unprecedented in domestic (as opposed to touring) circumstances among the four home unions so far as I am aware, by the Rugby Football Union is part of an overhaul of the whole system of selection and coaching.

He will be assisted by two national selectors, who will be known shortly, but the post of England coach, and assistant coach, will not be announced until after the Toshiba divisional championship, in December. England's first international is against France, on January 16.

Hitherto England have appointed both a chairman of selectors, and his panel, during the close season and, in recent years, the coach has been one of the selectors. It had seemed that England were moving closer to a New Zealand-style of selection, in which the panel consists primarily of coaches but it now seems possible that the national coach will not be a selector. I hope that he is.

The system of team management worked well for the previous division last season. Geoff Cook was the manager, David Robinson the coach, and the two men produced the team which won the championship and provided the impetus for Michael Harrison to become, later in the season, captain of England.

"There has been a very close examination of how we operate at the top level," Dudley Wood, the secretary of the RFU, said yesterday. As a result, Weston and Don Rutherford, the RFU's technical administrator, have been charged with producing a 12-month plan to cover the home international season, plus next

year's eight-match tour to Australia; moreover, Rutherford and Danie Serfontein, the chairman of the coaching committee, are to produce a four-year plan, designed to cover the next World Cup.

This season will see much more emphasis on divisional activities. The RFU have decided that their professional staff - that is, the divisional technical administrators - can coach potential England players without contravening International Board regulations, though once a national side is announced responsibility passes to the honorary coaches.

At a series of divisional squad meetings, it is hoped certain common playing practices can be expressed, cutting across regional differences for the development of an "English style". No one will be left in any doubt of the importance of the divisional championship. Yet the divisions go into the championship cold, still forbidden to have warm-up matches - a situation that extends to no other provincial or regional side in the leading countries. This is part of the trauma which English rugby still endures, loyalty to the club game rather than the best expression of the national side.

If British sides are to compete then they must decide which is more important, the national side, which is the example most often seen on television, or clubs up and down the country. If England's divisional championship is the major stepping-stone to the national side - as the provincial competitions are in New Zealand - then its importance must supersede that of the clubs, which takes as back to the structured season, in which club league games ought to build into rather than clash with, the divisional programme.

Subservience of the clubs to the demands of the national side is, however, an alien feeling for many. Moreover, there will be many who feel the intrusion of paid staff threatens the ambitions of amateur coaches. They should not. The full-timer and part-timer can work together and it should be remembered that if we do not have a flourishing national game, then the game at grass roots may wither.

Results, page 43

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